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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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BACHELOR TEA.

A bachelor man and a bachelor maid
Sat sipping a cup of tea,
Said the bachelor man, "Elizabeth, dear,
It certainly seems to me,
That never a cup of nectar rare
Or wine from the vaults of kings
Was equal to this fairy cup you brew,
While the bright little kettle sings.

"It rests me well, and it soothes my soul,
And it comforts me through and through,
'Tis a magical cup, and I'm fair spell-bound
As I sit and sip it with you.
Shall we sip it together thro' all the years
The future is bringing our way?
We could meet right bravely its hopes and fears
So pray do not answer nay."

The bachelor maid, with a sigh content,
Stirred the nectar about in her cup,
And thoughtfully paused to ponder a bit
Before looking merrily up,
And saying, "Why, where will you go, my dear,
For a nice little haven of rest?
For if we are married, don't you see
You never can be my guest?"

So these bachelors twain sat quietly down,
And talked the matter o'er,
While the kettle sang, and the fragrant herb
Its part in the council bore.
And the story ends, as stories should,
In wedding bells and laughter:
Of course they married—you knew they would—
And lived happy ever after.

—Mrs. E. M. Addison, in Good Housekeeping.

"JOAN."

A Complete Story by Margaret Westrup.

A great old sweet smelling garden, and one little maid among the flowers and bees and butterflies. All alone she was, for mother did not come out into the garden much these days. Joan stopped before a tall pink hollyhock and spoke.

"I don't think this is such a nice summer as most," she said. "I used to say 'fink,' once—oh, years and years ago when I was her-wite a little baby, but I say 'therink' now, 'cause I'm most grown up, you see."

Then she walked on again down the little twisted gravel path, with her hands clasped behind her, and her brows grave with thought. For so Man Daddy used to walk when he was having a big "therink."

"But it's whole days—'most years—since Man Daddy went away," she said, stopping beside a gray green bush of lavender, "and he said goodby so hasty, he squeezed me so hard that he hurt, and his eyes were angry, and I hadn't been naughty, at all. Are you sorry, sweet lavender?"

She buried her face in the fragrance, then trotted on down the little path till she came to a tall foxglove. She tilted back her yellow head and gazed up at the white and red bells with wide gravity, her hands still clapsed behind her back.

"One day," she said, "a lady came to see mother. It was—it was a long big time ago, afore you were borned, pretty ladies what bow, and she tried to kiss me when she was going, but I didn't like her, you see, and I wouldn't kiss her, and I ran in to mother, and mother was ill on the—I forget—the bed without covers in the drawing room, you know, and the lady was smiling ever so, and her dress was as long as a new little baby's, and that was the day Man Daddy went away."

She bowed gravely to the polite foxgloves, and trotted on.

Before a group of tall white lilies she stopped again. She came closer, and, stretching up her arms, pulled one gently down and laid her soft cheek against the snowy petals.

For a moment the baby lip quivered. "Man Daddy loved you the bestest of all, 'Queen of the Garden'—that's what he called you, you know."

Then a cry went up in the warm, sweet air. "I want Man Daddy—oh, I want him so bad!"

The little hands were unclasped only to be locked together tighter still. "For I'm 'most grown up, you see," whispered Baby Joan to the tall white lily, "and grown-ups don't cry, you know."

She left the lilies, and walked on in deep thought. At the end of the path her wee red sunshade was tied with string to a nail in the wall. Such a long while it had taken to fix that sunshade "propelly," but Joan eyed it proudly now.

"Are you ker-wite happy?" she said, peeping round at the clambering white and pink convolvulus behind the little parasol. "Poor muslin ladies, didn't the wind blow you drefful?"

Then she watched a little blue butterfly as she fluttered about from flower to flower, and finally sailed over the wall.

"If I was a buttlefly," she said to the convolvulus, "I would soon find Man Daddy." She sighed, so that her small muslin pinafore bosom gave a big heave. "But then," with another thought, "I'd have to leave mother."

She sighed again. "Mother says, 'Don't worry, Joan,' when I ask when Man Daddy's coming home, and then she kisses me ever so, to make up."

She trotted on again, with hands behind her back.

A woman looking from a window turned away in anguish from the small feminine imitation of Man Daddy.

Suddenly the chubby legs twinkled in wild haste up the garden, across the velvet lawn, out of the open gate into the road.

"I can go 'most as fast as a buttlefly," said Joan, "and I'll find Man Daddy at the nice place where Fido was took when he was lost, where there were such a heaps and heaps of dogs. I know Man Daddy'll be there," with a gleeful chuckle that brought the dimples laughing to her cheeks. "Mother never thought of that. I b'lieve it was the lilies what put the therink in my inside."

Along the hot, dusty road, meeting no one in this peaceful dinner hour, she trotted, her sunbonnet dragging behind and her yellow hair rivalling the glowing cornfields on either side.

In her desire to emulate the butterfly she got over the ground at a surprising pace. She put all her heart and soul into her endeavor, as she always did into everything she undertook. Life to Joan was a deep and an earnest thing. She hardly knew that her short legs were aching, or that her curls were sticking to her damp little brow. By the time the village dinner hour was over the village was left far behind by Joan's determined legs. She began to meet people, and a few asked her where she was going. Joan's beaming, moist smile and her answer, "Man Daddy—jus' there," with a grimy forefinger pointing apparently to the end of the road or lane, satisfied them. But presently Joan stopped to talk to a great sunflower nodding its golden head at her over the railing of a little garden. It was when she caught sight of its friendly face that she knew how her legs ached.

"You see," she said, sitting down for one minute beneath the sunflower and gazing up at it wistfully, "I'm not really a butterfly; and—my legs hurt a little."

The sunflower nodded encouragingly.

"It's a long way," said Joan. "I've run miles and miles, pretty gold lady—oh, miles and miles—miles—" her voice trailed off into a drowsy murmur—"and miles!" she said, with a sudden jerk and sitting upright. She gazed up at the sunflower reproachfully. "I mustn't go to sleep," she said. "I've got to find Man Daddy in the big place where they took Fido when he was lost. It's just there," pointing down the road. "Goodby, gold lady. I must be quick, 'cause Man Daddy will be lonesome without me and mother, you see, and mother will be lonesome, too."

She started at a run, then looked back over her shoulder at the sunflower with a troubled little laugh. "My legs won't work propelly," she said, and struggled on. The sun had gone behind great threatening clouds, but Joan took no heed. All her mind was centred on getting on. She took no more rest till she came suddenly upon a group of poppies growing in the grass at the wayside; by them her legs stumbled and gave way, and she sank down on to the grass. She whispered to them in a little voice that was breathless and full of tears: "I want mother and Man Daddy!" she said, and then she lay still and set all her teeth together to keep the sobs back. But presently she sat up. "Dey's coming," she gasped, her grammar growing weak in her extremity. A sudden gleam lit her face.

"Grown up angels cry to give the flowers water," she said, as a great tear rolled down her cheek, and, kneeling, she bent over the poppies and sobbed her heart out, while the teas splashed on to the flowers. But other drops from dark clouds overhead—drops that beat the poppies shuddering to the earth. "The angels are crying, too," murmured Joan, sleepily, and rolled over and lay still.

The angels' crying was long and vehement. It woke Joan several times, but she was dazed with weariness. Once she murmured with a smile: "It's 'most a cold bath 'stead of a teppy today, mother," and went to sleep again.

In the dimly lit room on the little bed Joan tossed wearily from side to side. "You see, little blue ladies, it hurts bad in you stummick—jus' here," laying one hot little hand on her chest; "but I'm not crying, you know."

"No, my brave little darling," murmured the woman, bending over her.

"But you is, mother!" in an access of utter surprise. "I feel it on my head. I finked—therinked—grown ups never—Oh, it hurts, mother!" her fingers clinging around her mother's; "it hurts, you see," drawing a long, sobbing breath.

Presently she began, anxiously: "That did sound like crying a bit, but," with a tremulous little laugh, "it wasn't—it wasn't, really—"

"No, no, dear—I know—try to go to sleep," and she began to sing a lullaby.

"You sing very nice, all of you," babbled the restless voice. "I do like flower singing—you can hear the wind shaking their voices—but Man Daddy won't come! One day, it was years and years ago, little pink ladies, I ran and ran—you see, I'm not really a buttlefly, but, then, when buttleflies use their legs they go quite slow, and I haven't any wings, you see—"

A frock coated figure bent over the bed now, and the woman's eyes never left his face.

"Fever high—she must be soothed."

"I want Man Daddy—you're not Man Daddy—do you know, one day, when I was ker-wite little—I cut mine finger—I cried—wasn't it funny? But Man Daddy tied it up and I laughed, 'cause he said it was a dolly. Would he tie my stummick up if he was here? It hurts, you see—oh, it hurts!"

Anguished and broken came the woman's voice: "I do not know where he is."

The doctor looked grave, and presently he went.

"Darling, you are so brave and good, will you try to go to sleep, to—to be well when Daddy comes back?"

"Is he coming back, mother? Oh, it hurts!" with a sob, "it hurts so, mother."

"If you go to sleep, dear—oh, do try, Joan, do try!"

"I will shut mine eyes—tight, mother, so—"

The restless little body lay rigidly still.

"Think of the sheep, dear," said the mother, using a recipe she had found successful with Joan in a former childish illness. "Count them as they come up to the gate and jump over it. See, there they go—one, two, three."

Presently the great eyes opened with a piteously worried look.

"Mother, they stick! They won't jump over the gate at all!"

All the woman's pride had gone.

She racked her brain for some clew to her husband's whereabouts.. At last she thought she had one, faint and elusive, but she would try—she would telegraph. She crept from the room while Joan lay in an uneasy doze, and wrote her telegram, and sent it off with a wild prayer in her heart.

The night—so long that Joan thought after each doze that it was a fresh weary night begun again—passed; the sun rose in a glory that flooded the room and shone pink on the weary little face lying on the crumpled pillow; and then, when the pink glory had faded and left only one bar of gold peeping through the blinds, and resting lovingly on the yellow curls, he came. Straight to the little bedroom he came.

"You see, queen of the garden," babbled the restless little voice, "it hurts rather bad. He loved you the bestest of all; but he won't come—and I mustn't cry, you see. But it hurts!"

He bent over her, her tiny hands in his.

"Joan—"

Joan's beaming smile greeted him.

"He has come, queen of the garden—Man Daddy has come!" she said, with an infinite content, and fell asleep.

When she awakened the pain had "'Most gone."

"I knowed you would take it away, Man Daddy, but"—wistfully—"I didn't find you, did I?"

He glanced across the bed at the woman's down-bent head.

"Yes, Joan, you did. If you hadn't looked for me I should not have come."

She half smiled.

"But—"

"Never mind, now, little one. It is all through you I am here."

"Honest Ingin, Man Daddy?"

"Honest Ingin, Joan."

She beamed, satisfied.

"If I hadn't looked for you, you wouldn't have comed. Aren't you ever so glad, mother?"

Low and earnest came the woman's answer:

"Yes, dear."

"May I go and tell the flowers, Man Daddy?"

"Not yet, Joan."

"But you haven't tied up my stummick into a dolly—"

"Not this time. Lie still and be good, little one."

"Yes, Man Daddy. Kiss me."

He bent over and kissed her.

"You, too, mother." Then suddenly she dimpled gleefully. "I want a jumble kiss," she said.

There was a little constrained pause.

"You haven't forgotted, Man Daddy?" in shrill tones of woe.

"No."

"Then be quick!"—holding out her hands. "Come long, mother."

"We must humor her," murmured the mother, with downcast eyes. "It is a foolish game, but—"

The man kept his arm around her when the "game" was over.

"We must pretend well, she is so sharp," he muttered, weakly.

Joan lay and chuckled drowsily. When the long lashes rested on the baby's cheeks, the woman made a slight movement away from him; but his arm tightened.

"Suppose she wakened?" he said.

There was no sound then in the room save the ticking of his watch. Presently he spoke:

"Nora, I cannot go away again."

"Stay"—she breathed—"I do not believe that tale."

"God bless you, dear!"

"No—no; I was wicked to doubt you."

"I deny it, now,-before—"

But she stopped him with a kiss.

"Man Daddy, kiss me, too. May I go and tell the flowers in the morning? I am ker-wite well now."

"Go to sleep again, little one."

She shut her eyes obediently, then opened them with a gleeful smile.

"All the sheeps are jumping over the gate now, mother!" she cried—"every one of them!"—The Quiver.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The range in weight of the jewels in watches is from one one-hundred-and-fifty-thousandths to one two-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-thousands of a pound.

The most wonderful of aboriginal American monuments is the famous Aztec calendar now in the Mexican National Museum. It is a zodiac, 11 feet in diameter, and carved from solid rock. The monks of Cortez buried it in a marsh, and it was lost for 232 years.

In France an excessive growth of hair on the lip was noted in 497 insane women out of each 1000, while only 290 were found in each 1000 in the general hospitals. It was noticed that the latter very frequently had a personal or family record of neuropathy or mental degeneration.

The floating gardens in the lakes near the city of Mexico were recently visited by an English naturalist, who reports them a paradise and accounts for their existence. Floating tangles of peat moss, rushes and grass are caught by stakes driven into the soft lake bottom, and upon this mass rich mud from the bottom is thrown. The surface is then transformed into a market garden.

The new hydroscope invented by Signor Pinos, an Italian, it is said, enables human eyesight to penetrate the sea to an incredible depth and for an enormous radius. A naval official who witnessed an experiment with his hydroscope in the Mediterranean says that the instrument can be operated from the deck of a ship, making visible cables and torpedoes, and ought to nullify the dangerous character of submarine boats.

The United States census for 1900 finds 3536 persons in the United States who are 100 or more years of age. The value of these figures may be questioned, and perhaps may be best estimated by the fact that 72.8 percent of the whole number are negroes, many of whom have no reliable evidence as to the date of their birth. They are but 11 percent of the total population. It seems improbable, too, that this country should have over 3500 when Germany, with a population of nearly 35,000,000 has only 778, and England, with 32,000,000, only 146, and France, with 40,000,000, has only 213.

A Query.

Will the man who invents a successful flying machine leave any footprints in the sands of time?—Philadelphia Record.

A woman sometimes jumps at a conclusion, only to find it isn't there.

A CHILD OF PROTECTION

FACTS REGARDING AMERICAN PLATE GLASS PRODUCTION.

With Wages Twice as High as in England and Three Times as High as in Belgium, the Price Has Enormously Decreased in the Past Twenty-five Years.

A Republican member of Congress from Minnesota has forwarded to the American Economist a postal card which has been circulated all over the State of Minnesota and has been printed in many newspapers. It has also found its way into print outside of Minnesota, the Republican of Springfield, Mass., having recently used it as the text of an editorial adverse to protection. The postal card emanates from a Minneapolis business house, and is as follows:

"If there was no duty to be paid on imported plate glass, based on today's market, an ordinary store front would cost $100, f.o.b. Minneapolis. The same store front, with the present tariff added, costs $275, the consumer being obliged to pay $175 extra for duty, which is the 'protection' given to the trust. As plate glass is manufactured entirely by machines, no skilled labor entering therein (and machines are operated about as cheap in America as in Europe), it must be clear to any one that the trust is not entitled to such enormous and unreasonable 'protection' as it has at present at the expense of the consumers of plate glass. Yours truly,

"FORMAN, FORD & CO."

This is the customary form of argument chosen by the free-traders as a reason for urging the removal of the protective tariff from all competitive imports. In the case of plate glass there is a semblance of truth on the surface of the statement that if there was no duty to be paid, a store front which now costs $275 would cost $100 in Minneapolis. Undoubtedly the store front would be cheaper without a tariff than with a tariff—to begin with. But how long would it stay cheaper? That is the question. Twenty-five years ago, before a protective tariff had helped to establish that industry, we imported all our plate glass. It sold then at an average of $2.50 per square foot. To-day the average price per square foot is forty cents. With the cost of labor in the United States twice as high as it is in Great Britain and three times as high as it is in Belgium—the exact figures in support of this statement may be found in the testimony taken before the Industrial Commission in December, 1900—abolish the protective tariff, and who would make the plate glass consumed in the United States? Answer: It would be made in countries where wages are one-half or one-third what they are in the United States. Either that, or the American wage rate would have to be reduced to one-half or one-third what is now is.

It is, after all, almost wholly a question of wages. The Minneapolis postal card seeks to convey the impression that the labor cost in plate glass making is a minor quantity, since the work is done "entirely by machines." This is a flagrant perversion of the truth. The wage cost in plate glass manufacture is forty-eight per cent. of the total cost of production, as sworn to before the Industrial Commission.

We have said that in the absence of a protective tariff the selling price of plate glass in the United States would probably be reduced, to begin with. How long would lower prices remain after all the mills making plate glass in this country were closed up? Before we had any mills the foreigners charged us five or six times what we now pay for plate glass. They did the same thing with tin plate before protection gave us our tin plate mills. They would do it again if home production were crushed out of existence by the removal of the tariff.

Just now the foreigners are selling plate glass very cheaply in the United States. All the foreign factories are operating on an agreed plan, whereunder great discounts are granted on exports to the United States. For example, while the discount on Belgian polished plate glass sent to England is ten per cent. off the list price, on Belgian glass exported to the United States the discount is forty and five per cent., making a difference in price of fifty-eight per cent. In France the local price of polished plate glass is at least 100 per cent. higher than the price obtained for the same glass when shipped to the United States. They make this country their dumping ground by means of cut prices, and our imports of plate glass in consequence increased from 368,797 square feet in 1898 to 1,590,350 square feet in 1900.

The American railroads, strangely in sympathy with foreign production, help along the dumping ground and cut price game by charging twenty-five cents per 100 pounds more on plate glass shipped from Pittsburg to Minneapolis than on plate glass shipped from Antwerp in Belgium to Minneapolis—that is, they charge twenty-five cents per 100 pounds more for a haul of 1000 miles than for a haul of 5000 miles. See, testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission, January, 1903. They are charging precisely the same rate on domestic glass that they charged when the selling price was four or five times higher than it is. This rank robbery and discrimination is an additional reason why domestic plate glass makers need a protective tariff to enable them to compete with foreigners.

The rate in the Dingley tariff on all sizes of plate glass from twenty-four by thirty inches up is precisely the rate in the Wilson Democratic free-trade tariff in 1894. On these sizes the existing rate of duty is two and a half to fifteen cents per square foot lower than the McKinley tariff rate of 1890.

As to trust monopoly in plate glass production the case is very different from what it is generally supposed to be. Three years ago the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company produced about seventy-two and a half per cent. of our domestic plate glass. Then there were but three "independent" factories. To-day that number has increased to twelve, and the percentage of the Pittsburg Company has been cut down to probably less than sixty per cent. of the total output. To-day six-sevenths of the plate glass used in this country is supplied by domestic labor and industry. To the extent of six-sevenths the Republic is doing its own work in the production of plate glass, and is employing thousands of American workmen at wages twice as high as the wages paid in England, and more than three times as high as the wages paid in Belgium. And the price of plate glass to-day is about one-sixth what it was prior to the establishment of the industry in the United States through the operation of a protective tariff.

If the enormous discounts which European makers grant on exports to this country were abolished; if the selling price for export were the same that it is for local consumption in Europe, instead of being one-half; and if American railroads were not in a conspiracy to help foreigners capture this market by charging considerably less to haul plate glass from Antwerp to Minneapolis—in short, if there was a fair field and no favor, there would be little ground for complaint as to the influence of the tariff on the market price of plate glass. As the case stands, there is little ground for complaint so far as any tariff protected trust is concerned. There is an abundance of competition in plate glass production, and in view of the heavy advance that have taken place in wages and the cost of raw materials, current prices of plate glass would not seem to be excessive or unreasonable. This country is making its own plate glass, and it will keep on doing it.

No Answer Can Be Made.

The Minneapolis address of the President and the speech made by Secretary Root at the banquet of the Boston Home Market Club define with precision the views of the administration concerning the question of tariff revision. They make it clear, also, that the administration has no faith in the contention that the trust problem can be solved by tariff revision. President Roosevelt argues that tariff changes which work injury to the large corporation will destroy its small competitors, will relieve it of their competition, and will expose it to that of foreign rivals, which it will seek to meet by cutting down the wages of its workmen. The blow aimed at the trust will fall upon labor. No satisfactory answer to this argument has yet been made.—Chicago Tribune.

Should Have No Difficulty.

With Colonel William Jennings Bryan praising the "Iowa idea," and President Roosevelt pronouncing against it, Republicans will have no difficulty in making their choice.—Des Moines Capital.

The Best Reason.

W. J. Bryan applauds Governor Cummins and his followers in Iowa on their tariff reform views. That is just the best reason why Republicans should not favor the Iowa idea.—Schenectady (N. Y.) Union.

What Good?

What about that coal tariff which was lopped off so promptly and so mercilessly? Where did it hit the price of coal?—Norwalk (Ohio) Reflector.

THE LARGEST SAILING VESSEL.

Recently Built in the Yards of a Busy German Firm.

The extraordinary activity displayed by the builders and managers of German steamship lines during the past three decades has been equaled by the energy shown in constructing sailing vessels of the latest type, according to the New York Times. Within the past few weeks one firm of German shipbuilders has completed what will be probably the largest sailing craft in the world, according to a report received by the state department from Henry W. Diederich, United States consul at Bremen. The following is the record of the year's work of but one of several firms to whose activity Mr. Diederich calls attention:

"At the end of its business year (May 6, 1902), the Tecklenborg company, at Bremerhaven, capitalized at 2,000,000 marks ($476,000) paid a dividend of 20 per cent. This concern was occupied to its utmost capacity during the entire year and the repair and dry docks were continually in use. Six double-screw freight and passenger steamers and two very large sailing vessels were building, of which three steamers and one sailing vessel were delivered to the owners. The firm is famous all the world over for building sailing craft and the vessel completed a few weeks ago is probably the largest in the world. Her name is Preussen. She is a five-masted, full-rigged steel vessel, steel-sparred throughout. Her length is 440 feet, beam 50 feet. She has a carrying capacity of 8,000 tons, while her registered tonnage is 4,000. Recently she started on her first voyage to the west coast of South America."

A LAWYER'S GOOD ADVICE.

Intending Litigants Would Do Well to Heed It.

One of the old practitioners at the Osceola (Mo.) bar tells this story of the good counsel which a lawyer in that town once gave a client:

Shortly after the firm of Nesbit & Ferguson hung out their shingle an old farmer called upon them in regard to a land suit. Some of the parties at issue were not residents of the state and it was necessary to notify them by publication. Ferguson took down a blank and began to fire questions at the farmer at a great rate, which the honest old fellow proceeded to answer after weighing carefully each word. The blank having been finished and put in a pigeon-hole, the client asked what it was.

"That is the advertisement commanding the non-residents to appear and defend the suit."

"And how much will that cost?"

"My friend," said Ferguson, calmly, looking the old man in the eye, "if you are going to figure on the cost you had better stay out of lawsuits."—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

The Call That Takes Precedence.

Blinks—I called at the office of the President of the Magnate Company this morning and had to wait in the anteroom for two hours before I could get a chance to speak to him.

Winks—Why didn't you call him up by telephone?

CUBA'S FIRST BIRTHDAY

Joyful Independence Celebrations Throughout the Republic.

ROOSEVELT'S CONGRATULATIONS

The President's Message to Palma in the Name of the American People — Guns of Cabanas Fortress, the Old Spanish Prison, Proclaimed the Maiden Anniversary of Cuba's Independence.

Havana, Cuba.—The guns of Cabanas announced at noon that exactly one year had passed since the Cuban Republic was born.

The anniversary was celebrated everywhere, the day being observed as a national holiday.

In Havana immediately after the salute from Cabanas, the Rural Guards and artillery paraded on the plaza in front of the Palace and were reviewed by the President.

Standing on the President's right, between Mr. Palma and Secretary Zaldo, the American Minister, the only foreigner in the President's party, was a conspicuous figure.

But the celebrating began at midnight with the illuminating of the principal clubs, the sending up of rockets and the screeching of steam whistles.

The weather was ideally clear, even for Cuba, and a pleasant ocean breeze tempered the heat. Business was completely suspended and the streets were thronged.

Illuminations and fireworks at night completed the celebration, which passed off without disorder.

The Spaniards participated in the rejoicings with but little less enthusiasm than the Cubans.

Among the cablegrams of congratulation received by President Palma was this from President Roosevelt, dated Delta, Cal.:

"I extend hearty congratulations in the name of the American people to you and the people of Cuba on the anniversary of her independence, and for the progress she has made and the well-being achieved during the past year."

President Palma replied:

"The Cuban people highly appreciate your kind message on this day of blessings, and I have the honor to convey to you the expression of their warmest wishes for your personal happiness and the increasing prosperity of the United States under the wisdom of your administration."

Root Sends Congratulations.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root cabled to President Palma of Cuba:

"Accept hearty congratulations upon the first anniversary of the establishment of the independent government of Cuba and upon the strength and wisdom with which you have conducted your great office. The year of successful administration and respect for law has confounded the enemies of Cuba and strengthened the courage and hope of her friends. You have my sincere and earnest wishes for continued prosperity."

"Cuba Day" at Palma's Old Home.

Central Valley, N. Y.—The entire population of Central Valley, the American home of President Palma, celebrated "Cuba Day." A President's salute was fired in front of President Palma's residence at noon and the Township Committee sent a cablegram of congratulation to the President in Cuba. There was a parade of school children, and the town was gay with flags and bunting.

FIRE DESTROYS 250 HOUSES.

One-fourth of the Population at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Left Homeless.

St. Hyacinthe, Que.—A fire which started in the shoe factory of Cole Brothers, destroyed half a dozen flourishing industries and 250 houses, leaving nearly a quarter of the city's population homeless. The loss is placed at $400,000. Nobody knows how the fire started.

The fire got beyond the control of the local firemen, and word was wired to Montreal for help. Two steamers and a supply of hose made the run of thirty-six miles in forty-four minutes.

Their coming was opportune, for by this time the fire had worked its way up to St. Antoine street, and was attacking the finest business blocks of the town, situated on the market square. Through the efforts of the Montreal men the market building and the buildings on the other side of the square were saved.

The burned district is practically the same as that destroyed in 1876.

BILL TO KILL IDIOTS AT BIRTH.

Michigan Legislator Offers One For Electrocution of Hopeless Cases.

Lansing, Mich.—As a substitute for an appropriation for a Home for Feeble Minded, Representative Rodgers, of Muskegon, has introduced a skeleton measure providing for the electrocution of all children who are regarded as hopeless cases. The details of the measure are not worked out in full. The legislator backed up his measure with the plea that humanitarian interests demanded the removal of children whose minds were such as to render them a burden to society and incapable of happiness for themselves.

The bill was based upon the report from the superintendent of the present asylum to the effect that many of the inmates did not possess, nor ever would have, mind enough to know that they are alive. The bill has been handed to a committee, where it probably will be buried.

SOON TO BE AMBASSADOR.

Baron Speck von Sternburg Awaits Credentials From Berlin.

Washington, D. C.—Any doubt that may have existed as to the intention of the German Government to make Baron Speck von Sternburg Ambassador has been dispelled by latest advices from Berlin.

These are to the effect that his credentials as Ambassador will be issued to him as soon as the three months of full pay allowed by German custom to retiring Ambassadors have elapsed.

Duel Death Laid to Mafia Feud.

John Mucia and Joseph Cerene indulged in a terrific duel with knives in Chillicothe, Ill. Cerene was killed and Mucia severely injured. Cerene's head was nearly severed from the body. Both are Italians, and the killing is presumed to be the outgrowth of a Mafia feud.

Chartreuse Monks Go to Belgium.

The monks of the Grand Chartreuse Monastery, who were expelled from France, have purchased for $600,000 the splendid estate and castle of Cambron, in Casteau, in Southern Belgium.

AMERICAN TRADE HURT

China Again Says She Cannot Open Manchurian Towns.

Her Fear of Russia—Washington Government Working to Secure More Commercial Facilities in the Far East.

Pekin, China.—China, in reply to further representations made by the United States and Japanese Ministers, has again pointed out the impossibility of including in the commercial treaties the opening to trade of Manchurian towns, on account of Russian opposition.

The United States Minister proposed that China open Mukden, Harbin and a small port at the mouth of the Yalu River.

C. C. Baldwin, of New York, a representative of Southern cotton mills, who has investigated the trade conditions in Manchuria, reports that the American cotton trade was increasing enormously until recently, when the Russians began to exert pressure upon the Chinese, amounting to coercion, for second orders for Russian firms amounting to 800,000 bales of goods, which otherwise would have gone to America.

Mr. Baldwin says the foreign firms complain bitterly of the difficulty of conducting business under the Russian administration, and he believes that unless the Russian absorption of Manchuria is checked the United States will be deprived of a most promising market for cottons within a few years.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Russian officials express themselves as being deeply hurt at the criticisms of the American press on the subject of Manchuria, and say that "considering the friendship extended forty years ago, when America needed friends, America might at least inquire whether the Anglo-Japanese news was not colored in Anglo-Japanese interests."

Washington, D. C.—The State Department has been made fully aware of the obstacles which the Shanghai treaty Commissioners are meeting in the effort to include in the commercial treaty the opening to trade of Manchurian towns. The Chinese, as stated in the Pekin dispatch, point out the impossibility of this on account of Russian opposition. The accuracy of this statement, however, is denied by the Russians themselves.

Meanwhile the United States, anxious to secure additional port facilities for American trade interests in Manchuria, will continue to exert its efforts to bring about that result.

DISMEMBERED BODY IN A BOX.

Head Found Floating in the Tippecanoe River Near By.

Warsaw, Ind.—While fishing in the Tippecanoe River, two miles east of Warsaw Clyde Kyle and Harry Miller discovered a box floating in the water. The box was found to contain the body of a man, minus the head, which was found a short time afterward floating in the river near by.

The arms and legs were completely severed from the body, and the head had been partly eaten away by turtles. The body had evidently been in the water for several weeks, and the features were entirely unrecognizable.

As no one has been reported missing from this section of the country for some time it is the belief of the officers that the man was murdered in some city, probably Chicago, and his body shipped to this place. It appeared as though the box had been dumped in the river hurriedly by some person unfamiliar with the stream.

CLOTURE RULE FOR THE SENATE.

Will Apply Only to Appropriation Bills, Says Beveridge.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Senator Beveridge, who addressed the Bar Association of the Steuben and De Kalb Circuit at Auburn, on "The Lawyer in Legislation," said that a cloture rule for the Senate would be adopted at the approaching session, but that it would apply only to appropriation bills.

To permit the majority to force through legislation under the cloture rule would, he said, subvert the purpose of the Senate, which was to provide a check against action which does not represent the sober second thought of the people. He said no measure that the people ever really wanted to pass had ever failed by reason of lack of cloture in the Senate.

SULTAN BENDS TO MRS. GOELET.

Expresses Regret When Yacht Nahma Is Stopped in Dardanelles.

Washington, D. C.—A mail report received at the State Department from Constantinople is to the effect that Mrs. Goelet's yacht Nahma was stopped forty-eight hours recently in the Dardanelles because she had two small signal and saluting guns aboard.

When news of the detention reached the Sultan he immediately ordered the Grand Vizier to board the Nahma, express regret at the occurrence and bestow in his name on Mrs. Goelet the Grand Cordon of Chefekat, which happily closed the incident.

CZAR ACTS ON MASSACRE.

Dismisses the Governor of Kishineff—Friends Failed to Save Him.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Czar has ordered that General de Raaben, Governor of Kishineff, be dismissed for not taking proper measures to end the massacre. A powerful clique at court, including several Grand Dukes and M. Pobledonostieff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, tried hard to save General De Raaben, saying it was a pity to sacrifice a distinguished man on account of the Jews, but the Czar remained resolute.

Bad Drouth in Porto Rico.

Continued southerly winds are causing an alarming drouth in Porto Rico. The orange blossoms are dropping, the new cane crop has been seriously delayed, cattle are suffering from a disease due to a lack of food and water, and minor crops are scarce, coffee only being in good condition.

Chinese Labor in South Africa.

It has been practically decided to introduce Chinese labor in South Africa on account of the lack of men to work the mines.

Cruiser New York in Commission.

The armored cruiser New York, which during several months has been undergoing extensive repairs in the Boston Navy Yard, has been placed on the active service list. The commanding officer is Lieutenant Commander Samuel W. B. Diehl.

Twelve Killed at a Bull Fight.

During a bull fight at Algeciras, on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar, Spain, the amphitheatre collapsed and twelve persons were killed and fifty were injured. Several women and children were gored by the bulls.

FIGHT AT DUBLIN MEETING

Irish Leaders Come to Blows Over the King's Visit.

MAUDE GONNE STARTS TROUBLE

The Irish Joan of Arc Demanded a Promise From the Lord Mayor Not to Receive King Edward — Many Persons, Including a Member of Parliament, Injured in Disorder Which Followed.

Dublin, Ireland.—Scenes of extreme disorder were witnessed at a meeting of citizens held in the Rotunda in support of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, owing to the presence of members of the Gaelic League who were opposed to giving King Edward a friendly welcome on his coming visit to Ireland. Timothy Harrington, M. P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, was in the chair.

While John Redmond, M. P., was addressing the audience, Mrs. McBride, formerly Miss Maude Gonne, known as the Irish Joan of Arc, advanced to the platform and interrupted the proceedings by asking the Lord Mayor whether he intended, as head of the municipality, to oppose the presentation of an address of welcome to the King. Mr. Harrington replied in an evasive way. Mrs. McBride insisted upon a direct answer, whereupon scenes of the wildest disorder occurred, and prevented Mr. Redmond from continuing his speech.

The members of the Gaelic League tried to storm the platform amid cries of "Put them out!" Fierce collisions between the Gaelic Leaguers and the other members of the assembly ensued. Chairs were hurled to and from the platform, and many persons were injured in the desperate efforts made to eject the disturbers and restore order.

John O'Donnell, Member of Parliament for South Mayo, was badly injured in the head in the scuffle. Many persons fled terror-stricken from the hall.

Mr. Redmond persevered in continuing his speech, and eventually a semblance of order was regained, and a resolution in accordance with the object of the meeting was carried.

DR. KENT'S SENTENCE.

Twenty Years in Auburn Prison For Causing the Death of Ethel Dingle.

Rochester, N. Y.—Leland Dorr Kent was sentenced to twenty years at hard labor in Auburn Prison for killing Ethel Branche Dingle, a professional nurse. Dr. Kent received his sentence coolly, but his father acted as if he had received a blow. Tears filled the old man's eyes and his mouth moved convulsively.

Judge Sutherland said, in passing sentence, that Dr. Kent had stabbed Miss Dingle to death while she was lying in bed unconscious from the effects of drugs. George Raines, Kent's lawyer, asked for a new trial, and it was denied. He immediately announced that he would appeal.

Mrs. Kent, the doctor's wife, is probably incurably insane in Buffalo from the shock of her husband's conviction. She calls for her husband continually and imagines that his trial is still in progress.

KILLED BY A BARBER.

Five Bullets Put in Former Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana.

Thibodeaux, La.—A shooting affray which resulted in the death of former Lieutenant-Governor Knoblock occurred in Main street. The shooting was done by James Garault, a barber, in a section of Main street usually crowded, but, as the hour was early, few people were in the street. Several witnesses of the shooting refused to talk further than to say that Garault shot in self-defense.

Henry Clay Knoblock was a native of La Fourche Parish. He was Lieutenant-Governor under Governor Samuel D. McEnery, now United States Senator. He had been practicing law here, where he lived with his wife. His widow and one son, Earle, who is engaged in business in New Orleans, survive him.

TRIP FOR LIBERTY BELL.

Will Be Sent to Boston on Bunker Hill Anniversary Day.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Mayor Weaver announced himself in favor of permitting the Liberty Bell to go to Boston for the 128th anniversary celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, on June 17. In expressing himself regarding the Liberty Bell, Mayor Weaver said:

"While I am opposed to the sacred relic being taken away from this city to other places for commercial purposes, I am glad of having the opportunity of sending it to Boston for the Bunker Hill celebration. Boston and Philadelphia are linked together in Revolutionary history, and when the bell goes there it will have the same historic associations as it has here."

LOVING CUP FOR FOLK.

Citizens of St. Louis Present a Gift to the Circuit Attorney.

St. Louis, Mo.—Circuit Attorney Folk has received a loving cup, purchased with a fund raised by voluntary contributions of his many admirers, ranging in sums from five to twenty cents, thousands of people being represented in the gift. The following inscription appears on the panels of the cup:

"The man who violates the law is not a Democrat; he is not a Republican; he is a criminal." "The people of St. Louis present this loving cup to Joseph Wingate Folk, by voluntary sub

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

OFFICE: ALBEMARLE BUILDING; MAIN STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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THOMAS. C. BABB,——————————Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY MAY 28 1903.

We print in this issue a prospectus of the Madesonian a paper issued in 1840.

This paper was run by the Whigs in the interest of Harrison and against Martin Van Buren and, gives its reason for its support of Harrison against Van Buren which are of the best. all fair minded men as to their duty to their God, their home, and their, country, and would for alltimes here-after cause the banner of Democracy to trail in the dust of defeat, and the banner of the great and grand old Republican party to ever wave in victory and triumph.

The People of Gates.

Gen. W. P. Roberts, ex-State Auditor, tells the Raleigh News and Observer that seven out of ten people in Gates county favor Cleveland's nomination for President.—Concord Times.

We are well acquainted with the people of Gates, and think our friend Gen. Roberts is about right. Seven out of ten want Cleveland nominated (viz)

All the Republicans and half of the Democrats. The Republicans want him nominated because they know they can beat him with hands down, and one half the Democrats who are the followers of Gen. Roberts who was a Cleveland office holder. But an office holder who, we are glad to say discharged the duties of his office in a manner, creditable to the Nation, creditable to the State from which he was appointed, creditable to the county of Gates, creditable to his friends and creditable to himself, so that half of the Democrats of Gates that follow Gen. Roberts in his desire to nominate Cleveland, but honor themselves in following the leadership of the only man who for the last fifty years has made Honorable National history for the county. But nominate him General and we will beat him with hands down.

The University Commencement.

This year an innovation has been made in having two Sermons on the Sunday before Commencement. The Baccalaureate Sermon is by Bishop Randolph of the Diocese of Southern Virginia. The sermon before the Y. M. C. A. in the evening is by Rev. Thomas R. English, Professor of pastoral Theology in the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond. Va.

The Commencement address, Wednesday, June 3, is by Wm. J. Holland, D. D., LL. D., Director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. Holland is well known as an educator, having been Chancellor of the Western University of Pa. 1891 1901. Since 1897, he has been director of the Carnegie Museum. He is regarded as an authority on Zoology and Museum Administration. He is the author of important works in science, and of many papers published by the U. S. Government the Zoological Society of London, etc.

On account of the Commencement tickets will be on sale at reduced rates from May 30 good until June 5th. by the A. C. L. S. A. L. and Southern R. R.

A Dead Principle with Democrats.

"The will of the majority is the natural law ef every society and the only sure guardian of the rights of man; though this may err, yet its errors are honest, solitary and short-lived. We are safe with that, even in its deviations, for it soon returns again to its right way."—Thomas Jefferson.

The majorities Mr. Jefferson had reference to were not obtained by a disfranchising clause in the constitution nor a Simmons election law. That would have been more like the plans of Benedict Arnold.—State Republican.

The writer of this article, as a small boy, helped to pick the first strawberries shipped to Northern markets from North Carolina, thereby earning his first spending money. If he had stuck to picking strawberries and grown up in the trucking industry, instead of going into journalism, what a big bank account might now wait upon his checking?—News and Observer, May 14.

Yes and how much less sin would he have to answer for how many less political crimes would have been committed; how much political bitterness would have been avoided: how much more capital would have come and would have stayed in Norte Carolina; how many laborers would have been here that are wone; how much purer our elections gould have been: how much lower our taxes, how much richer our treasury and how much happier our people. What a pity you didn't keep picking strawberries.—Union Republican.

The Wastes of The Body.

Every seven days the blood, muscles and bones of a man of average size loses two pounds of wornout tissue. This waste cannot be replenished and the health and strength kept up without perfect digestion. When the stomach and digestive organs fail to perform their functions, the strength lets down, health gives way, and disease sets up, Kodol Dyspepsia Cure enables the stomach and digestive into the kind of blood that rebuilds the tissues and protects the health and strength of the mind and body. Kodol cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. It is an ideal spring tonic. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Montana Senimtnt.

The administration is in entire accord with the masses of the Republican party on these points, and the "Iowa idea" advocated by Gover-Cummins and a few followers, is failing to rouse the enthusiasm and interest that was hoped for by the fathers of the scheme. It is true that Cummins his been welcomeed as a Democrat by the peerless leader but that is about the only result off the crusade for "revision" started by that gentleman. Secatary Shaw, Senator Allison, former Speaker Henderson and the rest of the Republicans of Iowa, with the Republicans of the entire county, have no use for any change in the Tariff and Protection policy which has proved so beneficial to this country. The few followers of Cummins, who are posing as Tarift "reformers," will have to thow off their masks and cease masquerading as Republicans and take their proper places in the Democratic ranks, where it will not be a hard nor a long step for them to evolve from the reform shell as full fledged Free-Traders.

Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Root and Secretary Shaw and Senator Allison and other leaders of the party have given notice that the party will stand for no Tariff tinkering in the guise of "reform" They believe in the goodold policy of letting well enough alone. The few advocatse of the "Iowa idea" who assert that they will go before the next Republican national convention and demand a downward revision of the Tariff and will attempt to make Tariff revision a dominant issue in the next campaign, will find that they are not politicly or numerically to strong enough to even attract attention, let alone in any way affecting the policy of the darty.

The question will not appear in the coming campaign except as it may be exploited by the Democratic platforms; Republicans will have none of it. The revision idea is popular with Bryan and his followers, but not with Repnblicans. It will be a gladly welcomed issue for Republicans if the Democrats will drop their worn out and threadbare issues of imperialism and militarism and other equally senseless bogeys and make a stand up fight on their old time issue, Free-Trade, even though it be disguised the name of "revision" or "reform."

In such a case all that will be necessary for Republicans to do will be to bring forward the record of the four years of Democratic admistration when the Tariff "reformed" by a Democratic Congress—with its pages filled with stories of diaster and ruin and want and starvatinn, and the wondrous changes for the better that followed the Republican administration and its first act in calling a special session of Congress to replace the Free-Trade Wilson-Gorman law by the Dingley Tariff act.

It is a good thing that the President and members of his Cabinet and known party leaders like Senator Allison, have once more, and more emphatically than ever denounced the "reformers" who claim to be Republicans, and have again asserted the firm and unyielding purpose to permit no tinkering or tampering with a policy which has proved so benificial to all the people and interests of this country.—Helena (Mont.) "Record."

CATARRH WASH — Two month's treatment of Catarrh of the head and nose for 50c. Best and simplest remedy ever discovered. Booklet and sample for 2 cents. ATLANTA PREPARATION CO. 513 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

The Madisonian--Prospectus, 1840.

The Madisonian supports in good faith, and with all its ability and energy, the nominations of the Harrisburg Convention, viz:

FOR PRESIDENT, WM. HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Some of the reasons upon which its "uncompromising hostility to the re-election of Martin Van Buren" on the one hand, and its preference for General Harrison on the other, are founded, will be briefly set forth and contrasted as follows, to wit:

It opposes the re election of MATIN VAN BUREN, because

1. No Chief Magistrate of this Union should remain in office more than ONE TERM.

2. Every prominent act of his administration has not only hampered the interests and prosperity of the country, but has been an open violation of the principles and professions of the Republican party.

3. The tendency of federal action under his administration is to absorb the powers of the State Government, and to erect at Washington a despotic system of CENTRALISM AND CONSOLIDATION.

4. He is the instrument of a party, and not the President of the Union.

5. He is inaccessible to the people—indifferent to their wants and interests—contemns their will, by refusing to acquiese in decisions of the majority—is selfish in his views, and sectional and partial in his action—entertains an estimate of human nature so low that it is degrading for an upright citizen to accept an office at his hands—acting upon the principle that the people are corrupt, and that every man has his price, bringing the patronage of his office in conflict which the freedom of their elections—assuming complete power over the people for himself, and disclaiming any duty in their behalf as incumbent on him in return.

6. He wants the whole moneyed power of the United States vested in him under his control.

7. He will not agree that the patronage and power of the federal executive, now exercised by him, shall be either lessened or regulated by law.

8. He wishes the States to surrender their right to the moneys arising from the sales of the public lands.

9. He has subverted the course of legislation, by making laws originate with hin and a partizan Senate; whereas they should originate in the House of Representative.

10. He recommends a national bankrupt law, applicable only to corporations, so that he should possess an absolute control over all the State institutions, and be-able to crush them all at pleasure.

11. He wants an Executive Bank, and power to resort to the exploded and ruinous practice of depreciated Government paper money.

12. The tendency of his recommendations is to destroy the credit system of the country, to hamper its trade, and to depreciate its labor.

13. He has been in office three years, received $75,000 of the public money, and has accomplished little else than running the ship of State off the republican track.

14. He rests the merit of his administration upon one expedient, which he has failed to carry, and permits one paltry questions which involves a miserable warfare against the State Banks to engage his whole mind and occupy his time, proving him to be contracted in his views, and incapable of the comprehensive and magnanimous policy of a stateman.

15. He has never originated or carried through any legislative body, any law or measure, worthy of an eminent statesman.

16. He has done nothing at any time worthy of the gratitude of the people, nor to entitle him to ask them to overlook the pledges of his predecessor, and give him the office of resident for two successive terms.

17. He appoints "rogues and royalists" to office, who steal and squander the public money.

18. Considering the prospects of war, and the various foreign, and domestic relations and future hopes of the country, Mr. Van Buren, who we infer from his conduct, is wanting, either in integrity or capacity, is not the man for the crisis.

It advocatos the election of General Harrisison, because

1. He is pledged to serve, if elected, but one term.

2. Every prominent act of his life proves him to be a friend and servant of his country, and a sterling Democratic Republican in theory and practice.

3. He would confine the action of the Federal Government to its own appropriate sphere, check its monarchical tendencies, and maintain the balance of the Constitution.

4. He would be the President of the many, and not the agent of the few.

5. He is one of the People, and for the People. He sympathizes with their wants, and understands their interests. Heagrees that acquiescence in the decisions of the majority is the vital principle of Republics"—he would exercise "a jealous care of the rich of elections by the people"—and impart "equal and exact justice to all men" and all sections. It is regarded as an evidence of his belonging to the people, that their enemies call him in derision "The log cabin Candidate" and "The Poor Man's President."

6. He would have the public purse, not united with the sword, but kept in safety under the control of Congress as intended by the Constitution.

7. He agrees that Executive power has increase, is increasing, and ought to be diminished, and will give his disinterested efforts to remedy the evil.

8. He would preserve or apply the public lands, as a common fund in accordance with the compact, for the benefit of all, and not a part. of States.

9. He would restore the constitutional and Republican course of legislation, act as the executor, not the originator of laws, and limit the veto power generally to cases of constitutional doubt.

10. He would, to use the language of Jefferson, "support the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies."

11. He would not seek an Executive Bank, nor renew the exploded system of Government paper money.

12. He is the friend of labor, of commerce, and of trade, and the advocate of a sound and uniform constitutional currency.

13. He has spent forty years of faithful toil in the People's service, which he begun in youth and affluence, and ended in poverty without reproach.

14. He would bring to the administration of the Governor an enlightened mind, comprehensive views, a magnanimous policy and an honest heart, and rest the merits of his administration upon the degree of good accomplished for the greatest number.

15. He is the father of the beneficent land system of the West, and the author of numerous laws and treaties worthy of an eminent statesman and diplomatist.

16. His life is a history of theWest—and for his pre-eminent and self-sacrificing services as a soldiers, as a Territorial Secretary, as a Delegate, Representative and Senator in Congress, as a Governor, as a General, a hero, a diplomatist, a statesman, a schoolar, an honest man and patriot he deserves the gratitude of his countrymen.

17. He would reform and purify the department of government, appoint honest and capable men to office, and stop the leaks in the Treasury.

18. In view of the great importance of the crisis, Gen Harrison is the man, reserved and qualified, as it would seem, by Providence, for the occasion, to fulfil the high hope and destiny of the coun ry.

Thus every man in the Opposition may give the reasons of the faith that is in him. Thus have we a righteous cause and unimpeachable candidates. But an active, wily and corrupt party armed with the power and patronage of the government, and led on and defended by a pensioned press and swarms of interested partizans, struggle desperately against us. We have the means of beating them. Mr. Van Buren is already in a minority of the whole people of the Union, as the returns of the last federal elections show. We can increase the majority against him We can meet and repel the attacks of our enemies—refute their misrepresentations, and expose their falsehoods and calumnies. Give free circulation to the truth, and a virtuous and discerning democracy will acclaim a triumph for liberty and the Farmer of North Bend.

The Madesonian is recommended by the Whigs and Conservatives in Congress, to the support of the friends of the Harrisburg nominations throughout the United States.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servants,

Committee:
R. Garland, La.
Jno. Bell, Tenn.
J. M. Botts, Va.
Thos. Corwin, Ohio.
M. H. Grinnell, N. Y
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on the arm, to the worst sort of a burn, sore or boil, DeWitt's Witch Hazel is a quick cure. In buying Witch Hazel Salve, be particular to get DeWitt's—this is the salve that heals without leaving a scar. A specific for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Pianos. Pianos.

Removal Sale-

Must be closed out regardless of Price or Terms,

By May 30th, 1903

$40. Buys a beautifull Knabe Square 7 Octaves, good tone and action. Original Price, $800,

Terms $3 cash $3 per month.

$55. Gets a still better one full octave, over strung bass, in excellent condition, this Piano must be seen to be appreciated.

Terms $3, cash, $3. per month

$80. Will place in your home a beautiful French designed square. Hand carved leg's and Empire case. This Piano has been used only a little we guarantee it for 5 years. This is a rare opportunity to get a good Piano for the beginners.

Terms $5. cash $5. per month.

Any of the above Pianoes we will take them back any time within 3 years in exchange in New Ones and allow you every cent you Paid for them.

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In the removal sale we are offering our full Stock—these prices are obliged to interest You—

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Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Jan. 26th, 1903

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND.

Leave Elizabeth City daily [except Sunday]	2:40,	p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " "	4:20,	p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City " " "	9:55,	a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " " "	11:30,	a. m

SOUTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)	11:35,	a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " "	12:30,	p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " "	5:20,	p. m.
Leave Eliz City [daily except Sunday]	5:45	p. m
Arrive Edenton	6:40	p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.
Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday. 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connect. With Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor. Steamer leaves Edenton 12:45 daily except Sunday for Scuppernong River Leave Edenton Monday Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings.

Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6.00 p m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke, 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stopping Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and A. C. L. for Wilmington.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 10 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for South Creek Aurora and etc.

For further information apply to W. B. Keys, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

C. K. KING, Gen'l Mg'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt

Rose & Eken.

——ARCHITECTS.——

Raleigh, N. C,

That House" sent on receipt of ten, cents in stamps to pay postage.

BRICK !

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson manager Elizabeth City, N.C

Double Express Service.

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1st, 1903.

NORTH.

Out:—9-25 a. m. Closes at Office 9 a. m., 2-40 p. m. Closes 1-45 p. m.

In:—12 M, and 6 P. M. Freight received on night train delivered next morning except perishables, which are delivered immediately.

SOUTH.

Out 11-15 a. m. Closes at Office 11 a. m, 5-45 p. m. closes 5 p. m.

In: 9-30 a. m. and 2-40 p. m. (Delivered at once from train)

All express freight delivered promptly when consignees are known or if address is given, otherwise notice mailed.

OFFICE HOURS.

Opens 7-30 a. m. Close 6 p. m.

J. D. Sykes, Agent.

Telegraph Office Hours.

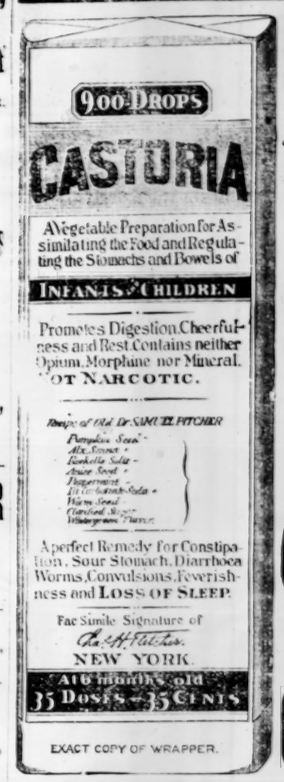
WEEKLY.

Open; 7-30 a. m. Close 9 a. m.

SUNDAY.

8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2; 5 to 6 p. m.

J. D. Sykes, Manager.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HERE THEY "R."

Good and fresh and worth having
The best groceries and the best way
of handling them gives us the best
standing.

"Delicious, Appetizing,
Excellent, Reliable."

are some of the exclamations about the table delicacies we sell. All fresh, too.

OLD & FEARING,

GROCERS.

PHONE 112. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Nature Lends A Helping Hand.

Echols Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water is indorsed and prescribed by more than one hundred and fifty leading Virginia physicians, including the President of the Va. Medical Society and has cured thousands suffering with diseases, such as: Rheumatism Indigestion, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, and all forms of stomach trouble.

This Concentrated Water is a natural water remedy as it comes from the spring reduced one hundred and sixty times by the Echols process, retaining all of its original medicinal properties. Sold with a guarantee in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles, and costs less than 3 cents per day.

For sale by all the principal druggists and merchants in Pasquotank and adjoining Counties.

For further informaiton, address.

J. M. ECHOLS CO.,
Lynchburg, Va.

Advertising IN THE NORTH CAROLINIAN PAYS.

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

THE CAROLINIAN $1.00 PER YEAR

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Grip in Two Days.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

THURSDAY, May 28 1903.

DR. C. R. RIDDICK,
MODERN DENTIST.
Prices Reasonable. Work Guaranteed. Office N. E. cor. Main and Poindexter street.

I. M. MEEKINS. W. E. WORTH.
MEEKINS & WORTH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Flora Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Collections given prompt attention.

Money Loaned on approved security and claims collected anywhere in the United States or Canada. Apply to
EDMUND ALEXANDER,
Attorney-at Law and Manager of "The Carolina Collecting Agency."
Rooms Nos. 5 and 6, Academy of Music,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

We invite you to inspect the Conduit system of Electric wiring which we are now Installing in the Residence of Mr. I. M. Meekins on Main St.
Chesapeake Construction Company,
10 Brewer Street,
Norfolk, Va.
Electrical Supply Dealers and Constructors, Fixtures, Bells, Annunciators, Telephones, Motors & Generator.

Elopement.

The community of Pine Town, N. C., is much stired over the elopement of W. McCoy Jackson, a young white man and Mrs. Emmer L. Stubbs, the wife of Sessie B. Stubbs.

Jackson is about 22 years old 6 feet high with dark hair. The woman is a brunett 23 years old and quite good looking. They left Pine Town on April 11th, and when last heard from, they were on the train between Parmelle and Weldon and is supposed to have gone to Norfolk or Newport News.

Any information regarding them, sent to Jessie B. Stubbs, A. Walters or John R. Boyd, at Pine Town, N. C., will be gladly received and the informant liberally rewarded

Mrs. Wm. Goodwin of Hertford spent Saturday in town.

The rain on Sunday did much good to the crops in this section

Dr. Kellum and Son of Shiloh N. C. was in the city this week.

Mrs. William Dunton of Currituck was in the city this week.

Court convened here on Monday with Judge Justice on the bench.

Misses Lizzie and Addie Speight of Winfall visited friends in our town last week.

Mr. H. M. Shaw was the guest of W. S. Harney on Main St Saturday and Sunday.

The family of Mr. I. M. Meekins left last Friday for Wake Forest to visit friends and relatives.

Mr. Maurice V. Griffin left Monday for Maryland where he will spend the summer with his grand father, Rev. H. H. Vaughan.

The Yeopim Union meeting will convene with the Shiloh Baptist church in thiscounty on Friday 29th. to 31st.

Messrs John F. Engle and Romelus Cutrell left Monday for Columbia, N. C. in interest of their photograph business.

Mr. W. D. Shepherd is employed in making extensive improvements on Mr. Geo. Bevridge's residence on Church St.

Rev. Claud W. Duke, who was in attendance at the Baptist Convention which was held in Savannah, Ga; returned to this place Monday.

The truckers of this county are buying large quantities of barrells and hauling them to their fields, preparatory to shipping their Irish potato crop.

Dr. W. W. Sawyer, a recent graduate of a Baltimore College of Medicine left Monday for Hot Springs where he will stand examination before the State Medical board.

Mr. C. H. Tucker who for some time past has made his home in our town, left Tuesday for Savannah Ga. where he will make his future home we wish for him much success.

The work of tearing down the Ehringhaus building on Fearing street is completed, and the work of extending Water street will not much longer be delayed.

Dr. Zenas Fearing and Miss Emily A Hollowell, one of the city's most popular young couple, was married Wednesda, at 12 o'clock m. in the 1st. Methodist Church, we wish for them a long happy and prosperous life.

Messrs Jones and Lloyd, of Suffolk, Va., has leased the Academy of Music in this city. Manager Overmans lease will expire the last of June, and then the new managers will take charge. Already several attractions have been booked for the coming season.

Probably the prettiest marriage of the season was at the home of Mr. J. C. Modlin, on Cypress St, Wednesday The contracting parties were Miss Gertie Mydgett. a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Hatrow, N. C. and Mr. J. Will Steger one of E. City's best known young men. The ceremony was preformed by Rev. J. B. Ferebee. After the ceremony the guest was invited to partake of a sumptious repast which consisted of all the delicacies of the season.

Quick Arrest.

J. A. Gulledge of Verbena, Ala., was twice in the hospital from a severe case of piles causing 24 tumors. After doctors and all remedies failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly arrested further inflammation and cured him. It conquers aches and kills pain. 25c. at all Druggist.

WANTED.

A good Horse in trade for Piano or Organ. Wanted for Country roads, and therefore, must be a good animal.

Address, Ames and Burk, Dealers in Pianos and Organs, 169 Main Street.
Norfolk, Va.

Hertford Notes.

Miss Annie Brothers is in our town visiting friends.

Miss Dollie Freeman after spending some days with friends here, has returned to her home in E City.

Mr. Silas Smith left Wednesday with Mr. M. H. White's race horses and will be away all summer.

Mr. Haywood Hughes of Edenton and Miss Nora Ward of this place spent Wednesday in E. City.

Miss Jennie Harrell of Windsor is the guest of Miss Cillie Wood on Road St.

Mr. Jack Outlaw and Miss Josephine Smith attended the Association at Woodville on Wednesday.

Misses Baker Boyce and Annie Brothers made a flying trip to Edenton Monday.

Mr. Robt Perry formerly of this place but now of New York, was on a visit to hif father Mr. F. Perry last week.

The work on the Baptist Church having been completed Services was held in the upper room for the first time Sunday Night.

Mrs. Silas Smith and children accompanied by Miss Lillian Harris, left Thursday for Danville, Va. to spend the summer.

A Little Early Riser

now and then, at bedtime will cure constipation, biliousness and liver troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the famous little pills that cure by arousing the secretions, moving the bowels gently, yet effectually, and giving such tone and strength to the glands of the stomach and liver that the cause of the trouble is removed entirely, and if their use is continued for a few days, there will be no return of the complaint. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Drum Hill Notes.

Miss Della Baker is visiting friends and relatives in Suffolk.

Miss Katie Pearce is visiting the home of her Uncle Mr S. B. Baker.

Mrs. Adnuta Eure is visiting her niece Mrs. C. Draper.

Misses Sadie Holland and Rosa Harrell spent Saturday and Sunday with the latters sister Mrs J. H. Baker.

Miss Nina Jones of Reynoldson is visiting her Sister Mrs I. G. Parker of this place.

Miss Clara Speight has returned home after a long visit to relatives in Norfolk.

Messrs J. T. Cross and C. H. Jones of Arlingdale, Va. visited the home of the former Sunday.

Miss Nettie Eure who has been visiting her cousins the Missis Draper returned to her home at Merchants Mill yesturday.

Mr. James Morgan of Wiggins Cross Roads after a long illness died Saturday the 25th. at the home of Mr. C. C. Savage.

Mr. J. R. Winborn formerly of Elizabeth City is now in the mercantile business at this place.

Mrs. E. R. Smith of Georgia and Mrs. Meta Smith of Somerton visited the family of Mr. W. W. Walters, last Wednesday.

Many of our neighborhood people attended the memorial and missionary all day service at Holy Neck yesterday.

Miss Sallie Sue Pearce was the guest of Misses Mattie and Lillie Draper Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Gertie Yeager who has been with her uncle Mr. C. M Jackson for some time, left last week to visit her brother in Western, N. C.

Miss Minnie Mathias after a long stay with her sister Mrs. B. T. Bell of Dendron Va. returned to her home last Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Riddick and daughter of Gatesville spent a part of last week with Mr. Riddick's sister Mrs. W. W. Walters.

Mrs. J. E. Edwards who has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Parker returned to her home at Riverdale Va. Sunday.

A Sure Thing.

It is said that nothing is sure except death and taxes, but that is not altogether true. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is a sure cure for all lung and throat troubles. Thousands can testify to that. Mrs. C. B. VanMetre of Shepherdtown, W. Va., says "I had a severe case of Bronchitis and for a year tried everything I heard of, but got no relief. One bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery then cured me absolutely." It's infallible for Croup, Whooping Cough, Grip, Pneumonia and Consumption. Try it. It's guaranteed by all Druggist. Trial bottles free. Reg. sizes 50c, $100.

Statistics Gathered by Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Elizabeth City, May 15, '03.

COL. CHAS. J. ALLEN,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.,

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find report of the amount of freight handled at Elizabeth City, N. C. for the year 1902. If our estimates on reduced freight rates are correct. and we thigk they are, there will be a saving of $213,796.00 per annum on our present business, and this you will see by the report, does not include over one-half of the articles handled at this port. It is estimated that the amount of tonnage given can be multiplied by three to represent the business of the Albemarle Sound and its tributaries, namely: Perquimans, Yeopim Chowan, Cashie, Roanoke, Scuppernong and Alligator rivers, and the country continuous thereto. With deep water transportation, it is estimated that the volume of business would double in five years. With large barge transportation, the following industries cold reasonably be expected to spring up in our midst, namely: 1st. the manufacture of pulp from our abundance of timber and wood, especially adapted for that purpose. 2nd. that manufacture of brick for northern markets from our clay sub-soil which is inexhaustible. 3rd. the shipping of sand weed of various kinds so abundant among us to the northern markets and the return of the barges laden with coal and goods for the southern cities. Various other industrial enterprises could be mentioned if we deemed it necessary. Transportation in this section could be carried on almost during the entire year owing to our mild winters. We desire, my dear sir, to call your attention especially to the geographical location of Elizabeth City and to give you some reason why the proposed Inland Waterway should come by the Dismal Swamp Canal. Elizabeth City is situated at the head waters of the Pasquotank river, eighteen miles from the sound, having a water-front of one mile in extend, an average dept of from twelve to eighteen feet and a commodious harbor for the anchorage of sailing vessels where they take the regular tows northbound through the Dismal Swamp canal. The Pasquotank river at Elizabeth City is a miles wide, broadning a short distance below the city and being four miles wide at its mouth. Elizabeth City has over nine thousand inhabitants, as shown by a recent survey of the city by the Electric Light and Water Company. which gives two thousand, three hundred houses within the corporate limits. With an average of four persons to a dwelling, this would give us a population of nine thousand, two hundred. The census of 1900, shows only six thousand three hundred, hence you will note that our population has increased fifty per cent. in three years. It is the commercial center of the Albemarle section where the customs are received, federal courts are held, and where in a few weeks the Government will begin the erection of a custom house to cost $140,000.00. It has water-works, electric lights, sewerage, paved streets, telegraph, short and long distance phones and every convenience of a modern and up-to-date city. We have one railroad connecting us with the North and the South and within three months from this date the Elizabet City and Western Rail Road will afford us means of exchangining our products for those of the far West and thereby increase our trade and commercial importance Numbers of steamers, barges and sailing vessels connect Elizabeth City with the country bordering on the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and their tributaries; while the inhabitants of nine counties in eastern North Carolina make it their trade center. Retail and wholesale houses, cotton and knitting mills, numerous manufacturing enterprisee and three banks make this the metropolis of eastern North Carolina. In additon to the products of the soil, namely: cotton, grain truck etc., Elizabeth City has oysters, from the waters of our various sounds and Bays forming an inland basin, exceeding in extent any in the United States except the Great Lakes.

The statistics hereto attached and made a part of this report show a tonnage of 699,172 tons with many erticles omitted that might have been included; and it also shows that on the articles named, not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum could be saved in freights by means of deep water transportation by large barges. While the report is not as thorough, comprehensive and intelligent as we would desire it; yet we trust it will serve its purpose in aiding you and your co-laborers in securing from Congress at an early date an appropriation sufficient for the construction of this Inland Wateway, which is certainly the most important and commendable enterprise looking to the development of the Atlantic, and, we may also add, the Pacific seaboard, through the proposed Isthmian Canal, that has engaged the attention of Congress for the last quarter of a century.

Respectfully yours,
EDMUND ALEXANDER,
Chm'n. Com. on Commerce.

Washington, N.C. May 23, 1903
Mr. Edmund Alexander,
Chairman.—Dear Sir.

I received your favor of the 16th instant including report for Elizabeth City prepared by you under the direction of the Chamber of Coumerce showing the importance to the commerce of your city of the construction of the inland waterway. I have examined your report very carefully and I wish in all sincerety to congratulate you upon the form and contents of your report. This is the best report received so far from any of our North Carolina ports. The preparation of same indicates your comprehension of the subject in the preparation in order to show the advantage in dollars and cents. I would have preferred somewhat that you had sent them all to me in order that I might have submitted all of the reports at the same time to Col. Allen, President of the Board of Engineers, but this is not important.

I again wish to thank you for the thoroughness of your work in this matter and I am by this mail writing a letter to Dr. A. L. Pendleton, Pres. of your Chamber of Commerce, saying a word of congratulation upon your work. I wish also to thank the members of the committee who undoubtedly contributed valuable assistance. With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly.
Jno. H. Small.

Mr. Edmund Alexander,
Chairman Committee on Com,
Chamber of Commerce,
Elizabeth City, N. C

DEARSIR:—I have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your communication of the 15th. instant and of the inclosure to the same.

These will very materially aid us in the matter of commercial statistics pertaining to the proposed inland waterway.

Very Truly,
CHAS. J. ALLEN.
Lieut. Col, Corps of Engineers.

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County in the case of H. T. Greenleaf and others to the Court, I shall sell at the Courthouse door in Elizabeth City, N. C., for cash, on the 6th day of June, 1903, at twelve o'clock, m., that certain lot or parcel of land known as "The Greenleaf Square," bounded on the North by Matthews street, East by Martin street, South by Main street and West by Pool Street. Same is sold for partition.

I. M. MEEKINS, Commissioner,
May 5th, 1903. per Attorney.

Weak Hearts

Are due to indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simple indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only traceable to, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which falls of perfect digestion ferments and swells the stomach, puffing it up against the heart. This interferes with the action of the heart, and in the course of time that delicate but vital organ becomes diseased.

Mr. D. Kauble, of Nevada, O., says: I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me.

Kodol Digests What You Eat

and relieves the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all pressure.

Bottles only. $1.00 Size holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50c.

Prepared by E. O. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds, Prevents Pneumonia

Progressive!

We are living in a rapid age; an age of progression. If you see a chance to benefit yourself grasp the oppertunity.—

You can benefit yourself by calling at—

JOS. P. HALL'S DRUG STORE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
17 Washington St. - - - SUFFOLK, VA.

For anything in the line of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Standard Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Fine Perfumery, Fine Toilet Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Supurb Stock, Rubber Goods such as Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles &c.

Remember that we handle a full line of Garden and Field Seeds and our stock is always Best and Genuine.

No finer line of Stationery, Blank Books and Supplies can be found in this section.

Low Prices, Good Goods and Satisfaction Guaranted. All Orders by Mail will be attended to with care and dispatched.

JOS. P. HALL, Druggist,
SUFFOLK, VA.

HORSES CURED.

I cure all diseases to which the horses is subjected such as: Colic, Gravel, Grubbs, Thumps, Staggers and others too numerous to mention. I guarantee a cure, or no pay. Write to, or call on me.

H. R. HUNTER,
Hertford, N. C.

SEABOARD
AIR LINE RAILWAY.
SHORT LINE TO PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, FLORIDA, CUBA, TEXAS CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO, REACHING THE CAPITALS OF SIX STATES.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT
April 12th. 1903

Lv. Norfolk (via Ferry)	9.10 a. m.	8.35 p. m.
Lv. Portsmouth	9.25 a. m.	9.05 p. m
Lv. Suffolk	9.57 a. m.	9.38 p. m
Ar. Lewiston	1.00 p. m.	
Lv. Weldon	11.55 a. m.	11.45 p. m
v. Henderson	12.40 p. m.	2.22 p. m.
Lv. Raleigh	4.00 p. m.	5.25 a. m
Ar. Southern Pines	6.16 p. m.	6.50 a. m.
Ar. Hamlet	7.50 p. m.	8.25 a. m.
Ar. Wilmington		12.30 p. m.
Ar. Charlotte	10.45 p. m.	10.05 a. m
Lv. Hamlet	10.40 p. m.	7.25 a. m
Lv. Columbia	12.50 a. m.	10.00 a. m
Ar. Augusta		6.40 p. m
Ar. Savannah	4.55 a. m	3.15 p. m.
Ar. Jacksonville	9.15 a. m.	7.40 p m
Ar. Tampa	6.00 p. m.	6.45 a. m
Lv. Hamlet, N C.	9.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m
Ar. Athens	6.05 a. m.	3.50 p. m
Ar. Atlanta	3.15 a. m.	8.50 p. m
Ar. Macon	11.10 a. m.	7.20 p. m
Ar. Montgomery	10.5 a. m.	9.20 p. m
Ar. Mobile		2.25 p. m
Ar. New Orleans		7.15 p. m
Ar. Chattanooga	1.00 p. m.	9.05 p. m
Ar. Nashville	6.55 p. m.	4.00 a. m
Ar. Memphis	8.15 a. m.	3.45 p. m

Connections daily at Southern Pines, with all trains for Pinehurst, N. C. 20 minutes by electric cars Connections at Jacksonville and Tampa for all Florida East Coast points, Cuba and Porto Rico. Connections at New Orleans for all points in Texas, Mexico and California.
No. 48 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 7.00 a. m.
No. 38 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 5.30 p. m.

J. . BROWN, Jr.
Asst'r Agt., corner Main and Gramby Sts. New Atlantic Hotel Building, Norfolk, Va.

AT THE FIRST SIGN;

That your eyes should vismean blindin thinking it therefore not time to attend only take a time and montest your eyes properly.

You should this important man blind tosimple reasoned on puttinguntil it was too

I also carry jewelry, watches, &c. Beaure to

Hase hurting, it me. It may Ais nothing, and worth your Tto it. It will little of your ey to have me Hand fit you

not postpone Amatter another is many a Wday for the that he insistthe matter off late.

a full line of Yes, silverware call on me.

THE JEWLER and OPTICIAN,
Poindexter St., Eliz. City.

KIDNEY DISEASES
are the most fatal of all diseases.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE is a Guaranteed Remedy or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the *best* for Kidney and Bladder troubles.
PRICE 50c. and $1.00.

PERSONAL

To Sufferers From Kidney and Bladder Diseases

No matter how long you have suffered, FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE will help you. *This we will GUARANTEE.*

It has cured many cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes that had been thought incurable, however we do not claim that it will cure these diseases in advanced stages as no medicine can make new kidneys for you, but

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

will positively cure every case of kidney and bladder trouble if taken in time, and even in the worst cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes it always gives comfort and relief.

Remember when the kidneys are affected the work of destruction never ceases, so commence taking **FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE** at once and avoid a fatal malady.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE is made from a prescription of a specialist in kidney diseases and was used for years in private practice before it was put on the market.

He Could Not Straighten Up

Thomas Maple, Birbeck, Ill., writes: "I had a very bad case of kidney trouble and my back pained me so I could not straighten up. The doctor's treatment did me no good. Saw FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE advertised and took one bottle which cured me and I have not been affected since. I gladly recommend this remedy."

Three Physicians Treated Him Without Success

W. L. Yancy, of Paducah, Ky., writes: "I had a severe case of kidney disease and three of the best physicians in southern Kentucky treated me without success. I then took FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. The first bottle gave immediate relief and three bottles cured me permanently. I gladly recommend this wonderful remedy."

Suffered Twenty-Five Years

Seymour Webb, of Moira, N. Y., writes: "I had been troubled with my kidneys for twenty-five years and had tried several physicians but received no relief until I bought a bottle of FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. After using two bottles I was absolutely cured. I earnestly recommend FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE."

TWO SIZES 50c and $1.00

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

BEST WORK,
Best Marble,
Best Granite.

All should know that the C. B. Mason Marble Co., of Elizabeth City, are carrying ore of the largest line of work in the State: Don't buy until you see Mr. Mason—He will always make it to your interest—He is the man.

C. B. MASON MARBLE CO.
Nos. 59 and 61 Poindexter St.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

New Orleans, La, National Manufacturers Association, April 15-17. One first class fare for round trip. Tickets on sale April 11-12-13, good until April 19th. but upon payment of fee of 50 cents may be extended until April 30th.

F. H. Ziegler,
Succesor to John H. Ziegler.
Undertakers' supplies,
From the cheapest to the best. Al telegrams promptly attended to.
GRAPESHAD COOLING BOARDS
when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut Cloth covered and Metalic Casket as Specialty. All kinds of Cabine work done.

A. J. JORDAN,
Tonsorial Artist.
Keenest razors, Best Hones and Straps, and most accomplished Artists to be found in the city.
No. 46 Water St.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

FOLLOW THE CROWD

Ever stop to think that whatever pleases a great many people must be very nearly all right? Well, it's so. Follow the crowd and you won't make a mistake.

The crowd is coming our way now. The attraction is our
New Line of Spring Clothing,
Priced moderately too.
We Hope to Notice you in the CROWD.

THE FAIR. The Big Department Store
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILL YOU RIDE!
IF SO COME TO US FOR A
BUGGY.
Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.
Elizabeth City Buggy Company

Do you Want To Sell Your Home.
Then put a fair price on it and I'll do the rest. There are lots of people who would buy it if they could see its desirable points as I A. C. Hathaway the Real Estate man can describe them.
My office is Hathaway's jewelry store on Poindexter, St. Call on or write me.

G. W. Parson & Son,
Wholesale & Retail dealer in.
Fancy Groceries,
Fruit & Produce,
Leaders in Low Price.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

F. CRAIG.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Flora Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Practice in State and Federal Courts
Collections a Specialty.

The Old Standard
Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic
has stood the test, 25 years. Average annual sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.
Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent Package of GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The owl may have a reputation for wisdom, and yet he never looks on the bright side of life.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

There are some people who would cheat at solitaire.

Look for this trade mark: "The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind." The stoves without smoke, ashes or heat. Make comfortable cooking.

Soldiers and safe robbers are obliged to do a lot of drilling.

Fruit acids will not stain goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

It doesn't take a contortionist to pat himself on the back.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The fellows who are adepts at making love don't make the best husbands.

Many women and doctors do not recognize the real symptoms of derangement of the female organs until too late.

"I had terrible pains along my spinal cord for two years and suffered dreadfully. I was given different medicines, wore plasters; none of these things helped me. Reading of the cures that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought about, I somehow felt that it was what I needed and bought a bottle to take. How glad I am that I did so; two bottles brought me immense relief, and after using three bottles more I felt new life and blood surging through my veins. It seemed as though there had been a regular house cleaning through my system, that all the sickness and poison had been taken out and new life given me instead. I have advised dozens of my friends to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Good health is indispensable to complete happiness, and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has secured this to me." —MRS. LAURA L. BREMER, Crown Point, Indiana, Secretary Ladies Relief Corps. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Every sick woman who does not understand her ailment should write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Human Swallows.

"Makes me think of barn swallows," said the man from out of town, who was going through Harlem in a Sixth avenue "L" train. "Look at all those heads sticking out of windows?"

The city native looked. There were the heads, one or two, sometimes more, in almost every opening in the walls. "Nothing strange about that, that I can see," he said. "You can see more of them down on the East Side."

"Well, stranger," said the man from out of town, "it's a new one on me. But, as I said, it makes me think of barn swallows. Every been in the country? No? Well, these pesky birds build nests of mud under the eaves of the barns and leave just a little hole for themselves to go in and out through. You go along by a barn in a summer evening and look up at the eaves and you'll see a little black head sticking out of every hole. Seems to be too early for them to go to sleep and they have filled their little stomachs full of flies, so they just sit there and watch what's going on. Same here, I guess. Nothing else to do.

"And say, those children are just like the young swallows. Soon as they are big enough to poke their heads out beside the old birds, they do it."—New York Press.

It is all right to respect old age, provided it doesn't take the form of an egg at breakfast.

A DANGER SPOT.

A dangerous spot for pain is the small of the back; it tells of kidney ills, as do most pains and aches in the back. Kidney ills begin with backache and end with Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease. Cure Kidney and Bladder troubles before they reach the serious stage. Read how easily it can be done.

W. J. Hill, of 40 South Union street, Concord, N. C., proprietor of hardware and harness store, Justice of the Peace, and one of the best known residents of that city, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills proved a very efficient remedy in my case. I got a box at the Gibson Drug Store and used them for disordered kidneys and backache, from which I had experienced a great deal of annoyance, trouble and pain. The kidney secretions had bothered me for a long while, were very irregular, dark colored and full of sediment. The Pills cleared it all up and I have not had an ache in my back since taking the last dose. My back is much stronger and my health generally is improved a great deal. I am glad to make a public endorsement of the Pills, trusting that it may be the means of relieving some other sufferer."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Hill will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

THE VICTIMS AT KISHINEFF

Lord Cranborne Puts the Dead at Double the Russian Estimate.

MURDER OF A BOY THE CAUSE

The Jews Were Then Attacked, and About 100 Lost Their Lives—Our State Department Deluged With Protests—Russia Does Not Want American Relief For Sufferers—Count Cassini Threatened.

London.—The Under Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne, was asked in the House of Commons for information on the massacre of Jews at Kishineff, Bessarabia, a month ago. The Secretary, in reply, placed the total number of killed at about double the number given in the official Russian report. Otherwise the facts do not differ from those already published. Lord Cranborne added:

"According to the Government's information the disturbance arose from the murder of a Christian lad, which was wrongly attributed to the Jews. The latter retaliated on their assailants and the result was an attack on the Jews by a mob on Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, in which, it is believed, about 100 Jews lost their lives and many were injured."

[The official announcement from St. Petersburg said that forty-five persons were killed and 424 were injured during the massacre at Kishineff.]

The Jews of London are indignant at the assertion of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, that the troubles at Kishineff were the outcome of the usury of the money lenders. The editor of the Jewish World offers to give $250 to any American charitable institution named by Count Cassini if the latter can substantiate his assertion to the satisfaction of three Americans of standing in the United States.

COUNT CASSINI THREATENED.

Unusual Precautions Taken to Protect the Russian Ambassador.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department has learned that since the Kishineff massacre Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has received many anonymous letters threatening his life. He professes no concern over them, but it is said that he is taking unusual precautions.

Secretary Hay has received a great batch of demands for action by the United States in behalf of the persecuted Jews in Russia. They were from societies and individuals and from all over the country.

Under international law Russia is supreme in her own affairs, and no country can question her management of them without committing an unfriendly act. If Mr. Hay were to send Russia a note on the subject, no matter how friendly the motive, she would probably return it, which would make it a very serious matter. Wars have resulted from returned notes.

Mr. Hay recalled while discussing his position with a friend, that Russia's reply to our inquiry about the Russo-Chinese treaty was very sharp and frosty.

Russia said very plainly that it was none of our business, but that as a token of friendship to the United States she would assure us that the story was false. At the same time Russia intimated plainly that we were straining her friendship by persistent inquiries after she had once stated her position.

RUSSIA DECLINES AID.

Tells Mr. McCormick She Is Able to Care For Kishineff Inhabitants.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Russian Government has received no representations from the Government of the United States in regard to the Kishineff massacres beyond an inquiry, through Ambassador McCormick, several days ago, whether the money and supplies which were being offered from all parts of America for the sufferers would be acceptable to the Russian Government. The Foreign Office replied that while it greatly appreciated the American generosity there was no need for relief, as the wants of the inhabitants of Kishineff were being looked after.

There is no doubt that while the Russian officials much regret the Kishineff massacres they equally resent what they call the "anti-Russian agitation in America," which they say is fermented by the influential English press.

SUICIDE, NOT A WEDDING.

Bridegroom Did Not Appear, and Bride Drowned Herself.

West Point, Ga.—Because the man who had won her heart failed to appear for the wedding, for which everything had been arranged, Stella Lawrence, of Lanett, Ala., jumped into the Chattahoochee River and drowned herself.

The wedding had been duly announced and the minister as well as the guests were on hand, but the prospective bridegroom did not put in his appearance. Miss Lawrence left a note to her mother saying:

"Don't grieve after me, for I am miserable. I cannot live. My heart is broken; farewell dear mamma."

Only Two Saloons in New Hampshire.

The State of New Hampshire was never so dry under a prohibition law as it is now under a license law. So far the State Commissioners have granted only nineteen licenses in the State and only two saloons, one in Concord and one in Manchester, have been opened.

New Mayor For Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Governor Hunt has appointed Leopoldo Cabassa to succeed Mateo Fajardo as Mayor of Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Cabassa is wealthy and politically independent, and an improvement in the municipal conditions of Mayaguez is confidently expected.

Finnish Senator is Expelled.

Senator Baron von Gripenberg, of Uleaborg, Finland, has been expelled from Finland under the authority recently conferred on the Governor of Finland.

Minor Mention.

The fixed capital in agriculture in the United States is four times that in manufacture.

The tight-fitting British uniform is alleged to be the cause of much heart disease among soldiers.

Pennsylvania has a larger number of persons of negro descent in its population than any other of the Northern States.

Instructions have been given the police in South London to seize and destroy all boys' kites flown in the streets.

The March output of Lake Superior copper exceeded 17,000,000 pounds, a record for a single month.

The shilling import duty on corn established in Great Britain last year will be discontinued on July 1.

Brigandage in Sicily is said to be increasing rather than decreasing. Attacks are made even in Marsala.

Thousands of square miles of mulberry trees are planted in Italy. Trees live from fifty to seventy years.

Forty thousands birds, mostly sandpipers, are reported to have been killed recently on the North Carolina coast for millinery purposes.

NATIONAL BANK CLOSED

Cashier Sherwood, of Southport, Conn., an Embezzler.

His Defalcation May Amount to About $100,000—Officials Say That the Closing is Only Temporary.

Southport, Conn.—A warrant was issued for the arrest of Oliver Sherwood, cashier of the Southport National Bank, and son of E. C. Sherwood, President of the bank, who has disappeared from this town. Sherwood is charged with the defalcation of nearly $100,000 of the bank's funds.

Because of the disappearance of Sherwood, a meeting of the directors of the bank was held here and Frank K. Sherwood, a brother of the missing cashier, was elected to fill his position. Experts were then called in and an examination of the books was made which resulted in the discovery of the shortage. Sherwood was President of the Wilbur Mining Company of Colorado and the executor of a number of estates in this county.

It is feared that the mining company and the estates may have suffered losses also, and an examination will be conducted to ascertain if possible the exact amount of the defalcation.

Friends of Sherwood say that his disappearance is brought about by insanity induced by overwork and claim that Sherwood has been working until late in the night for the last three months. The bank officials, however, are authority for the statement that the books show evidence that the overwork was due to his fear of discovery and an attempt to fix the books so that the shortage might not be discovered by the bank examiners.

Sherwood lived here for many years with his wife and two children. He was forty-five years of age.

Frank K. Sherwood, the new cashier, confirmed the announcement from Washington that the bank had closed its doors, but said it was only a temporary matter, and that in three or four weeks at the latest business would be resumed. All depositors, he said, would be paid in full, the surplus of the bank being sufficient to meet all demands. The object in closing, he said, was to enable a careful examination to be made to determine just the condition.

Washington, D. C.—The Treasury Department received a telegram from National Bank Examiner Perkins announcing the closing of the Southport National Bank of Southport, Conn. This action, it is understood, was taken in consequence of the defalcation of the cashier, which is believed to have approximated $100,000. Ellis S. Pepper, receiver of the Pynchon National Bank of Springfield, Mass., has been appointed receiver.

RUSSIAN GOVERNOR SLAIN.

Two Men Kill Him as the Climax of a Political Disturbance.

Ufa, European Russia.—Governor Bogeanovitch, of the Province of Ufa, was instantly killed by two men in the Town Park. The assassination was the climax to a political disturbance that has caused many riotous outbreaks in the province in the past few months.

Governor Bogeanovitch's assassins escaped.

Ufa, the capital of the province of that name, is a city of 28,000 inhabitants. It is the last station on the Trans-Siberian Railroad in European Russia, and, therefore, a city of considerable importance.

BONFIRE OF SLOT MACHINES.

Gambling Devices Worth $125,000 Publicly Burned in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Thirteen hundred slot gambling machines, valued at about $125,000, were publicly burned by order of Director of Public Safety Smyth. Seven hundred of the machines were captured in raids conducted by the Law and Order Society and 600 were confiscated by the police.

Director Smyth has in his custody 250 pounds of nickels and pennies, and Secretary Gibboney, of the Law and Order Society, has $1600 taken from the machines captured. This money will be turned over to the City Treasurer.

HERDERS FREEZE TO DEATH.

Montana Blizzard Said to Have Cost $5,000,000 in Stock.

Great Falls, Mont.—The heaviest cattle and sheep loss in the history of Montana, the damage of which will be $5,000,000, has been caused by the terrible snowstorm which has raged for three days. In some sections fully ninety per cent. of the sheep on the ranges have perished.

Three herders, at least, wandered away in the blinding storm and have been frozen to death.

Herders abandoned their flocks and fled for safety to the settlements and ranches.

Of a consignment of 600 cattle bound for Havre all but five were found frozen stiff.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED.

Florida Mob Kills a Man Who Said He Acted in Self-Defense.

Madison, Fla.—Wash Jarvis, white, who killed his cousin, John Waldrop, was taken from the jail in this city by a mob and lynched. The men became involved in a difficulty about the employment of laborers and Jarvis shot Waldrop dead. The murderer said that he did the shooting in self-defense. This has been denied by witnesses. The two men represented large families, and were first cousins. They had quarrelled several times before.

Boodlers to Get New Trial.

The Supreme Court at Jefferson City, Mo., has reversed and remanded the cases of Harry A. Faulkner and Julius Lehmann, convicted of perjury in connection with the Suburban Railway bill scandal in the Municipal Assembly, at St. Louis, Mo., in which $135,000 was deposited in a safe deposit box in trust for boodlers.

Bulgaria's Cabinet Crisis.

The attempt made by M. Petkoff, leader of the Stambuloff party in Bulgaria, to form a new Cabinet has failed.

Midshipman Drowned Swimming.

Midshipman Arthur O. Barber, of the fourth class, a son of C. H. Barber, of Kent, Ohio, was drowned in the Severn River, at Annapolis, Md. He went in swimming with Midshipman N. L. Chapin, of California, and was seized with cramps. Chapin and a sailor endeavored to save Barber, but failed.

Roseberry For Colonial Representation.

Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Burnley, England, said that the colonies ought to have government representation before any plan of trade reciprocity went into effect.

A Calvaryman's Gallantry.

William Ballon, formerly a private in the Fifteenth Cavalry, is the name of the cavalryman who, alone, checked the second rush of the insurgents at Suclatan, Mindanao, P. I., and defended the American dead and wounded until relieved.

First Cuban Minister in Paris.

Senor Raphael Merchan, the first Cuban Minister to France, Spain and Portugal, presented his credentials to President Loubet at Paris. There was the usual exchange of courtesies. The Minister will make his headquarters at Madrid.

BIG DEFICIT ANGERS PAYNE

Mr. Machen's Free Delivery Service is $227,300 Out of the Way.

HE EXCEEDED HIS AUTHORITY

He Had No Right, Declares the Postmaster-General, to Incur a Deficit Without His Superior's Consent—Wholesale Establishment of Rural Routes Said to Be Cause of the Trouble.

Washington, D. C.—A deficit of $227,300 in the Free Delivery Division has caused consternation in the Postoffice Department. Postmaster-General Payne severely criticises Superintendent Machen, now under suspension, for permitting so large a deficit.

Mr. Payne has decided not to suspend any routes as a result of the deficit, but he will not establish any new ones until the next appropriation becomes available, July 1. Congress will be asked to make the deficit good.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne received an intimation on May 1 that a deficit existed. He wrote Mr. Machen, and a letter was received, signed by Bookkeeper Speich, saying the deficit aggregated $20,000. Mr. Payne directed Mr. Bristow to investigate. Mr. Bristow's answer places the city free delivery deficit at $105,709 and the rural free delivery $121,600.

Mr. Machen said that on May 1 the deficit, as shown by the books, amounted to only $20,000. The $227,300, he says, is an estimate up to July 1. Beyond declaring that there has been no attempt at deception he refused to discuss the matter.

Mr. Payne declined with some warmth to say whether the circumstances surrounding the deficit warranted the removal of Mr. Machen. Mr. Payne said that in his opinion the question was impertinent. He was asked by the newspaper correspondents regarding the discrepancy between the $20,000 reported by Mr. Machen as the deficit and the $227,300 later reported by the inspectors. Mr. Payne replied that, promptly on the receipt of the report from Mr. Machen that there was a deficit of $20,000, he gave instructions that this deficit should not be increased, and that expenditures should be curtailed so as to eliminate it, if possible, by the end of the fiscal year, June 30. "Then," added the Postmaster-General, "I immediately got the report that the deficit was $227,000. A subordinate official has no authority to create a deficit without the authority of his superior officer. I care not who that subordinate officer may be. If he knew on May 1 that there was a $20,000 deficit, and that very day appointed a large number of carriers, which would largely increase the deficit, the action was objectionable."

Mr. Payne said, however, he would give Mr. Machen an opportunity to explain the amount and the cause of the deficit, which friends of the accused official asserted that he would have no difficulty in doing.

TRANSVAAL PARLIAMENT MEETS.

Boers Conspicuous by Absence From First British Legislature.

Pretoria, South Africa.—The first British Transvaal Parliament was opened by Sir Arthur Lawley, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal. In welcoming the new and enlarged legislative council the Lieutenant-Governor said the Government had done its best to obtain a representative body without recourse to popular election, which in these times would only create political and racial strife. He foreshadowed important measures for local self-government, heavy expenditures in the extension of railroads and other public works, and promised so far as possible to meet local sentiment in regard to education. Provision would be made to teach the Dutch language.

The Boers were conspicuously absent from the assemblage.

WHITE AND TWO NEGROES HUNG.

Lynched For Murdering a Prominent Advocate of Prohibition.

Tampa, Fla.—Amos Randall, white, and Dan Kennedy and Henry Golden, negroes, were lynched at Mulberry, Polk County, thirty miles from here, for the murder of Barney Brown, a white man. Randall was charged with being the operator of a "blind tiger," and Brown was a prominent advocate of prohibition in the campaign which has just ended. The other night, while Brown was en route home, he was shot from ambush and his throat cut.

The people of Mulberry secured evidence which led them to believe that Randall had employed negroes to kill Brown. The three men were taken into custody, and one of the negroes confessed that Randall had hired them to commit the crime.

ABANDONED TOWN BURNED.

Montana City Wiped Out by a Fire Set by Tramps.

East Helena, Mont.—Montana City, four miles south of here, at one time one of the famous placer camps of Montana, was destroyed by fire. The camp has been deserted for a long time.

Once a city of 4000 people, with a daily paper, first class hotels and fine streets, Montana City had sunk until for a decade it had been entirely abandoned. It is thought the fire was the work of tramps.

Kishineff Police Chief Dismissed.

The Chief of Police at Kishineff, Russia, has also been dismissed for failure to suppress the anti-Semitic riots.

Rains End Porto Rico Drouth.

The drouth in Porto Rico has been generally broken by copious rains, which were preceded by severe electrical storms and slight earthshocks, the longest lasting four seconds. The crops suffered severely and their ruin was narrowly averted.

Two Women Killed by Lightning.

Mrs. Thomas Countess, of Meridianville, Ala., and a servant, Margaret Morris, were struck by lightning during a storm and instantly killed. Two daughters narrowly escaped death.

Sporting Brevities.

A motor vehicle reliability test is to be run between New York and Montreal in October.

Automobile club men and manufacturers have promulgated rules governing chauffeurs.

In the dual athletic meet between New York University and Rutgers, the former won with a total of 77 to 35 points.

Harvard has declined to join with Yale in sending an athletic team to England to meet Oxford and Cambridge.

Governor Odell, of New York, has signed the Bailey automobile bill.

Entries for the British amateur golf championship closed with a total of 132.

The councils of Detroit refused to appropriate the $6000 asked for a speedway in that city and none will be built for some time.

The Withers Stake, one of the classics of the American turf, was won at Morris Park, New York City, by the Gough-acres Stables' Shorthose.

E. R. Thomas, of New York City, who has recently gone on the turf, purchased from L. V. Bell for $60,000 the famous race horse Hermis.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@$	22
Firsts	21	@	21½
Seconds	19½	@	20½
State dairy, fancy	—	@	21
Imitation creamery	17	@	19
Factory, fancy	14½	@	15½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	11¾
Small	—	@	12¼
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	7
Part skims, common	—	@	3
Full skims	—	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	17½	@	19
State and Penn.	17½	@	19
Western—Choice	—	@	17
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	—	@	2 75
Medium, choice, 1902	2 25	@	2 30
Pea, choice, 1902	2 25	@	2 30
Red kidney, choice, 1902	2 90	@	2 95
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 70	@	2 75
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 40	@	2 45
Lima, Cal., 1902	2 70	@	2 75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH			
Apples—Russet, per bbl	1 00	@	2 75
Baldwins, per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Gano, per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Strawberries, per quart	6	@	13
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Spring chickens, per lb	20	@	25
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	11
Ducks, per pair	70	@	1 00
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	13	@	13½
Broilers, Phila., per pair	35	@	40
Ducks, spring, per lb	19	@	21
Geese, per lb	11	@	12
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1902, choice, per lb	23	@	24
1901, choice, per lb	—	@	18
Common to good	15	@	17
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	22	@	23
1901, choice	—	@	18
Common to good	15	@	17
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	1 05	@	1 10
No. 1, per 100 lb	97½	@	1 00
No. 2, per 100 lb	82½	@	87½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	70	@	75
Straw, long rye	75	@	85
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	31	@	32
Maple sugar, per lb	9	@	10
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	75
Honey, clover, per lb	12	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	7
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, per sack	1 50	@	2 15
Western, per sack	1 40	@	1 85
Sweets, per basket	75	@	1 25
Turnips, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	75	@	2 25
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	3 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	2 50
Squash, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Peas, per basket	50	@	2 00
Onions, Conn., red, bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Yellow, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 05	@	2 50
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	2 00
Celery, per case	1 50	@	3 00
Lettuce, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
String beans, per basket	1 00	@	2 50
Cabbages, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Spinach, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Kale, per bbl	30	@	50
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Radishes, per 100 bunches	50	@	1 00
Asparagus, per doz. bunches	75	@	5 00
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Cucumbers, per crate	1 05	@	2 50
Lima beans, per crate	1 00	@	3 00
Parsnips, per bbl	—	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 70	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 30	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	89¼
No. 2 red	—	@	83
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	55
Oats, No. 2	—	@	38
No. 2 white	—	@	41½
Rye, Western	—	@	59½
State	56	@	59
Lard, city	8¼	@	8½
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6¾	@	9
Calves, city dressed	7	@	10
Country dressed	5	@	8½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	5 75
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 50	@	8 75
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 50	@	6 50
Country dressed, per lb	8	@	10

CROPS MAKING SLOW PROGRESS.

Affected by the Drouth in New England and Middle Atlantic States.

Washington, D. C.—The Weather Bureau gives out the following summary of climate and crop conditions.

All Northern and Central districts east of the Rocky Mountains experienced highly favorable temperatures, the Central Valleys, Lake region and New England receiving ample and much-needed warmth, while in the Southern States it was too cool for favorable growth.

The very general absence of rain in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and over a large portion of the Lake region and Ohio Valley has intensified the drouth in these districts, in consequence of which crops have made slow progress and planting and germination have been greatly hindered.

Corn planting has been further delayed by rains in the States of the lower Missouri Valley and by drouth in the Ohio Valley, Middle Atlantic States and portions of the Lake regions.

Winter wheat has made favorable progress in Nebraska and Kansas, and has been improved by rains in portions of Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, but in Southern Missouri and in the States northward of the Ohio River and in the Middle Atlantic States the crop has suffered further deterioration.

There is general complaint throughout the cotton belt of the unfavorable effects of low temperatures on cotton.

Business Affected by Strikes.

General business is still affected somewhat by the number of men out on strikes and the apprehensions of the effect of this situation if long continued. In the building trades in New York there is a complete deadlock between the combined employers and the combined workmen.

Great Kansas Wheat Crop.

Reports from all sections of the Kansas wheat belt are most flattering. The State will this year harvest the largest crop in its history.

New Bug Ravaging Arizona Crops.

There is great alarm in the Upper Gila Valley, in Arizona, over the ravages of a new insect pest that attacks barley and wheat while in the milk, and which has damaged crops very seriously. The bug is known as the green stink-bug. Officials of the agricultural experiment station advise cutting the crop for hay without taking the chance of maturing the grain.

Business Failures For a Week.

During the previous week there were 182 business failures in the United States and eighteen in Canada.

Foreign Trade For April.

Foreign trade was less in April than in March on both sides of the account. For four months the exports are $55,000,000 more than those of the corresponding month of last year, and $7,000,000 more than they were in the phenomenal trade of two years ago. The imports were $44,000,000 more than those of last year, and $65,000,000 more than those of two years ago.

French Religious Policy Upheld.

The Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the French Government's policy in the religious question by 313 to 237 after a heated debate.

TELEGRAPH POLES FALL

Pennsylvania Railroad Destroys Property of the Western Union.

RESULT OF LONG, BITTER FIGHT

When the Court Refused an Injunction to the Telegraph Company the Railroad Tears Down 15,000 Miles of Wire in Six States—The Western Union Hopes to Recover Heavy Damages.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Fifteen hundred miles of telegraph line were put out of business, 15,000 miles of wire grounded, 60,000 poles chopped down and $750,000 worth of telegraph property destroyed, is the record of the latest developments in the Pennsylvania Railroad-Western Union fight.

History shows no record of one corporation striking another a blow so tremendous as that just dealt to the Western Union Telegraph by the Pennsylvania Railroad. A. J. Cassatt began more than a year ago to retaliate on George J. Gould, who had dared to invade Pennsylvania by pushing the Wabash Railroad into Pittsburg.

When finally the Pennsylvania Railroad struck the Western Union, the blow fell almost simultaneously in six States—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and New York. It lost none of its force because it spread over such great area.

Into the effort went the mighty power of a great corporation. Fully 8000 men, distributed along nearly 2500 miles of railroad, were hurled against the Western Union in the work of destruction.

The morning was well advanced when a message flashed over the wires from Pittsburg to the legal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the Broad street station. It announced that Judge Joseph Buffington, of the United States Circuit Court, had formally refused the restraining injunction previously asked for by the Western Union, and, further, declined a request for delay pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, made by A. M. Neeper, counsel for the telegraph company. The removal of the wires had been arranged for in advance as far as practicable.

New axes were stored at convenient points ready to hand. When the order came every section turned in to demolish the Western Union property.

New York City.—Officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company said that the Pennsylvania Railroad was taking great risks by removing the telegraph equipment.

"The case will be appealed," said one of the company's attorneys, "and if it is decided by the Supreme Court in our favor the Pennsylvania will be called upon to indemnify us for all damage."

CUBAN TREATY SIGNED.

It Embodies All the Provisions of the Platt Amendment.

Havana, Cuba.—The permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba, in which is incorporated all the provisions of the Platt amendment, was signed at the office of the Secretary of State instead of at the palace, as was the case with former treaties. The signers were Secretary of State Zaldo and United States Minister Squiers, who were constituted special plenipotentiaries for that purpose by their respective governments.

The permanent treaty contains no provision for its abrogation and no extraneous conditions of any kind. It simply incorporates the entire Platt amendment into the form of a treaty. The length of time consumed by the negotiations was principally due to the fact that the Cuban Government desired to include in the treaty various extraneous conditions, especially one to the effect that there should be no intervention in Cuban affairs by the United States except through the initiative of the President of Cuba. All these conditions were rejected.

It is now expected that an agreement covering the details of the United States naval stations will be reached by President Palma and United States Minister Squiers within three weeks.

$73,500 FOR RAEBURN PORTRAIT.

Sensational Price Paid in London For Sir John Sinclair's Likeness.

London.—A sensational price, $73,500, was paid by a dealer in a London auction room for Raeburn's portrait of Sir John Sinclair.

Sir Henry Raeburn was born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, in 1756. He died in 1823. He was apprenticed to a goldsmith, but educated himself in painting. He became a famous portrait painter, and painted portraits of distinguished Scotch people, such as Sir Walter Scott and Sir John Sinclair, the author.

RECORD YEAR IN IMMIGRATION.

Total Number of Aliens to Arrive in 1902 May Reach 850,000.

Washington, D. C.—Immigration Bureau officials believe the immigration record this year will reach 850,000. For the first ten months of the current fiscal year the number of immigrants was 620,711. The total number in 1902 was 648,743. The record year was 1882, when 788,992 aliens arrived.

May is always the largest month in immigration, and it was expected that more than 100,000 aliens would enter the port of New York alone this month.

Abe Lincoln's Elm Blown Down.

During a storm the elm planted at Springfield, Ill., by Abraham Lincoln the day after his first election to the Presidency was blown down. It stood in front of the old Lincoln homestead and a part of the roof of the old house was caved in by the fall of the tree.

Wholesale Trade Quiet.

Wholesale trade in seasonable goods is quiet, although there is more or less supplementary business, and jobbers report increased activity in several lines of wearing apparel.

Two Lads Drowned.

Louis Ellis, sixteen, of Keene, and Richard France, seventeen, of St. Louis, went rowing in Monadnock Lake in company with Roy Burke, of Dublin, N. H. An accident befell the craft and it sank. Burke escaped, but his companions were drowned.

Latest Trick in Burglary.

Two burglars rented a store in State street, in Chicago, hung out a sign "locksmith," made duplicates of keys left by customers and plundered the neighborhood of thousands of dollars' worth of property.

New York Postoffice All Right.

Postmaster-General Payne, at Washington, said that Controller Tracewell personally has investigated the accounts of the New York Postoffice, and that he understood the accounts were found to be straight and in proper shape.

First Public Forum.

A public forum is to be established and maintained by the town of Leominster, Mass., the first one, probably, in any place in the country where citizens may discuss subjects and questions of common interest.

SOCIETY WRECKED HER HEALTH.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., for free advice.

Tired, Nervous, Aching, Trembling, Sleepless, Bloodless.

Pe-ru-na Renovates, Regulates, Restores.

A Pretty New York Woman's Recovery the Talk of Her Numerous Friends.

Mrs. J. E. Finn, 82 East High street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—"A few years ago I had to give up social life entirely, as my health was completely broken down. The doctor advised a complete rest for a year. As this was out of the question for a time, I began to look for some other means of restoring my health.

"I had often heard of Peruna as an excellent tonic, so I bought a bottle to see what it would do for me, and it certainly took hold of my system and rejuvenated me, and in less than two months I was in perfect health, and now when I feel worn out or tired a dose or two of Peruna is all that I need."—Mrs. J. E. Finn.

Catarrh Causes Female Diseases.

America is the land of nervous women. The great majority of nervous women are so because they are suffering from some form of female disease. By far the greatest number of female troubles are caused directly by catarrh. These women despair of recovery. Female trouble is so common, so prevalent, that they accept it as almost inevitable. The greatest obstacle in the way of recovery is that they do not understand that it is catarrh which is the source of their illness.

In female complaint ninety-nine cases out of one hundred are nothing but catarrh.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

When the Lightning Flashes.

A terror of lightning tortures many persons during thunder storms. There is not much ground for this fear, for few, indeed, are they whom lightning strikes. In deference, however, to the very prevalent fear of lightning that exists a lecturer gave the other day some rules of conduct during storms that, if observed, would prevent possibility of injury from lightning stroke.

"Should there be danger," he said, "of the lightning entering your dwelling, stand in the middle of the room, because the air will then separate you from the ceiling and walls. It is around the walls and ceiling that the flash travels. In the open air keep away from all high and pointed objects. Don't stand for shelter under trees. Particularly avoid every approach to rivers and brooks, and to those small streams that have been formed by thunder showers, for all these bodies of water are excellent discharging rods, and the height of a human being furnishes a prominence very attractive to the lightning. If you ride in a covered carriage during a storm see to it that no part of your person touches the top or sides of the vehicle."—Philadelphia Record.

Men Do Women's Work.

One of the most interesting features of census records of the number of persons above ten years of age occupied in gainful pursuits is the revelation of the number of men who are doing work that properly is within woman's province. For instance, it is the natural and inalienable right of the women to teach school. So, too, nursing ought to be peculiarly the task of women, yet there are 12,291 male nurses. It is indisputable that women of more or less tender age ought to monop